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HISTORY  
OF  
WARRICK  
AND ITS  
PROMINENT PEOPLE

From the Earliest Time to the Present; Together with  
Interesting Biographical Sketches, Reminiscences,  
Notes, Etc.

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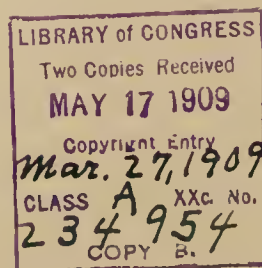
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINE

CRESCENT PUBLICATION COMPANY

Boonville, Indiana

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TO THAT ONE  
Whose encouragement and aid resulted in this work  
THIS VOLUME  
is Gratefully Dedicated.



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BY MONTE M. KATTERJOHN

## P R E F A C E.

This volume is doubtless one with many faults, for no history extant is free from errors. Great care was taken in preparing the matter found herein, and all discrepancies were eradicated. Unjust criticism cannot rectify the errors that are sure to appear, and the author feels assured that all thoughtful people will recognize and appreciate the undertaking, also realize that a public benefit has been accomplished.

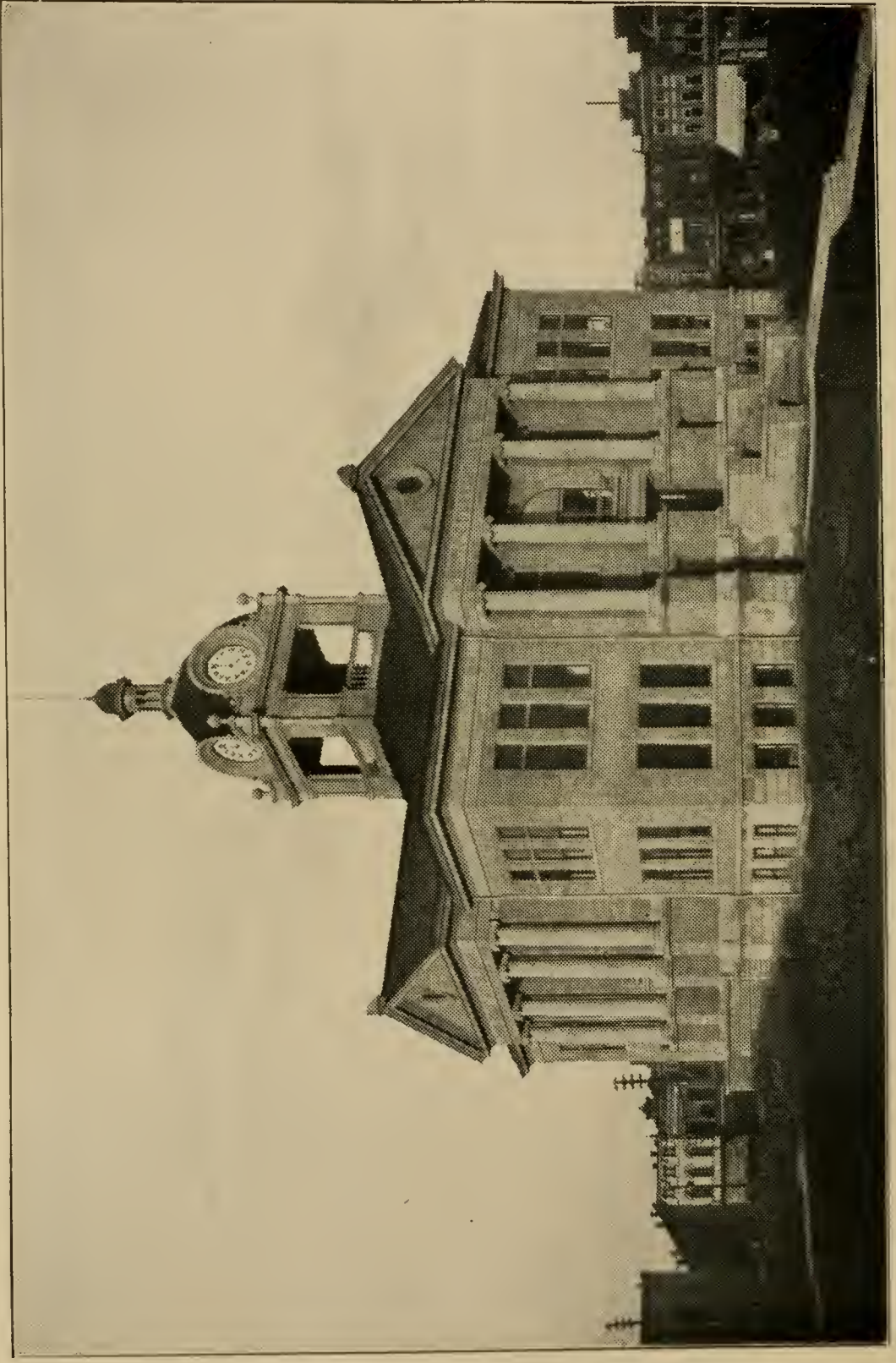
The biographical section is devoted to the record of men, living and dead. If it is incomplete, the fault cannot be justly attributed to the author. Many people were solicited, but on monetary grounds refused to support the publication.

Those who read this book, and who know what constitutes a true history, will agree with the author that this volume is superior to any ever published in this county, inasmuch as its fine illustrations are a single history within themselves. Submitted to the people of Warrick County by

MONTE M. KATTERJOHN.

April, 1909.

*an*  
*Butterfield*



WARRICK COUNTY COURT HOUSE



## *Indian Traditions—Murder of Athe Meeks—The last of the Shawnees*

LESS than one hundred years ago the territory that now comprises Warrick county was but a boundless field of trees, with here and there only a little path, beaten by wild animals, wending its way through the thick forest to some small stream or watering place. This whole section of country was then a wilderness, in which the red man reigned supreme, and doubtless the wigwams of the savages were located where what is now the streets of the capital of Warrick county. One hundred years ago the rays of civilization had not penetrated our forest and the advent of the white man was in the future.

Scattered along the banks of the Ohio river and in the interior of the now Warrick county were the rustic, artless wigwams of the savages. These Indians were principally Shawnees. Situated near the mouth of Cypress creek, on the banks of the Ohio, was an Indian village, which, for many miles around, was their central point. Tradition says that this village was composed of some hundred wigwams and six hundred braves with their families, but its sudden disappearance upon the advent of the white man permits little to be known regarding it.

The Indians that inhabited this section of country were generally friendly and peaceable. While they had a few disturbances, the only white man known to have been cruelly murdered by them in this county was a farmer named Athe Meeks.

On the banks of Pigeon creek, a short distance from where the iron bridge now stands, lived Settedown, Chief of the Shawnees, with his squaw and only son. Old Settedown was a large man and possessed great muscular strength. He preferred to live in solitude and had erected his wigwam remote from the village of his tribe. He displayed remarkable skill at the Indian's shooting matches and was always willing to participate in the amusements of the white man. Tradition claims he was wealthy and owned many horses and much cattle besides an extensive farm, the eastern boundary of which is now Second street in Boonville.

Athe Meeks was an old squatter who made a living for his large family by fishing, trapping and hunting. Meeks looked upon Chief Settedown as a nuisance and the redskin retaliated by looking upon Meeks as a trespasser. The Indian accused Meeks of molesting his traps and fishing nets, and Settedown was accused of stealing the squatter's pigs. The hatred became bitter and Settedown plotted for vengeance.

Early one morning in May, 1811, several of Settedown's warriors led by "Big Bones" went to the cabin of Meeks, there surrounded it and patiently awaited the time when they might proceed upon their purpose. The son of old man Meeks was the first to come outside the cabin and was attacked by the Indians, being shot through the wrist and severely tomahawked. Hearing the noise outside of the cabin the old squatter rushed outside only to be shot dead by "Big Bones." William Meeks who had surmised the whole affair rushed from the cabin and repaid "Big Bones" by shooting him and then started out in pursuit of the other redskins who had not taken to flight. The younger Meeks had crawled to a place of safety in the forest and remained there for several hours after William Meeks had returned to the cabin to fortify it. The body of the older Meeks had been dragged into the house and placed under a bed. By crawling with his knees and elbows the younger Meeks made his way to the cabin and secured admission.

As soon as news reached the white settlement at French Island a band of settlers started out for the Indian village to secure justice for the recent outrage perpetrated. Tradition has

two entirely different stories of the affair from here to the death of Chief Settedown.

Arriving at the Indian camp the men found it deserted, eight hours or more having elapsed since the murder and the Indians had sufficient time to get safely beyond the reach of their pursuers. However, the party secreted themselves in ambush surrounding the deserted camp to watch for the return of the Indians. At nightfall an Indian, who had been out hunting for two or three days, returned to the camp. He had not been aware of what had been done in his absence and upon beholding the lonely and deserted camp stood motionless with astonishment for several moments. He was surprised by the whites and taken a prisoner. He was placed in a log cabin for keeping over the night but was found dead the following morning, and William Meeks is the one supposed to have killed him. A small opening, just large enough to



STREET SCENE IN BOONVILLE IN 1860

allow one to thrust the muzzle of a musket was in one side of the cabin, and it was in this manner that the Indian was killed. This is one story of the affair.

The other is that the party of men arrived at the settlement and found Chief Settedown and son, captured them and placed them in the cabin; that Settedown was killed in the manner described above and that the redskin's son was permitted to return to his mother. The Shawnees were never heard of again in this locality. The son of old Settedown, it is claimed joined the forces of old Tecumseh and the Prophet and were doubtless participants in the war of 1812. "Big Bones" before dying, after being shot by William Meeks, crawled to the fork of an old tree where he died. A year later his bones were found by a member of the Meeks family and his skull was used as a drinking cup and his other bones as mallets and hammers.



*Reduction of Territory—Naming the County—Ratliff Boon, first Representative—John Sprinkle, first settler—Darlington made the Capital—"Baily's Roost."*

Warrick county is situated in the southwestern part of Indiana, and is bounded on the east by Little Pigeon creek and Spencer county, on the west by Vanderburgh, on the north by Pike and Gibson, on the south by the Ohio river. Its area is about 388 square miles, or 248,320 acres. This is the Warrick county of today. The Warrick county of nearly a hundred years ago was as follows: "All that territory which lies south of a line commencing at a point on the Wabash river at the southwest corner of Gibson county, and running east to the western



OLD WARRICK COUNTY COURT HOUSE RAZED IN 1904

line of Harrison county, thence south to the Ohio river." This included all the territory which now comprises the counties of Posey, Vanderburgh, Warrick, Spencer, Perry and a portion of Crawford.

The rise and decline of Warrick county follow in quick succession. Scarcely had it risen as the pioneer county of Indiana Territory ere the decline of its dominions was marked by the organization of a county on the east, one on the west, and so on, reducing its territory on all sides, until Warrick with its limits as above stated is left.

The county was named in honor of Captain Jacob Warrick, who was killed in the memorable battle at Tippecanoe. Little is known regarding the life of Warrick, except that he was one of the heroes at Tippecanoe, where he distinguished himself by his bravery. Gen. William H. Harrison, who was a personal friend of Warrick's, has said the following in reference to his death: "Warrick was shot immediately through the body. Being taken to the surgery to be dressed, as soon as it was over, being a man of great bodily vigor and able to walk, he insisted on going back to head his company, although it was evident he had but few hours to live." Such

was the man in honor of whom Warrick county was named, and it was but a fitting tribute to him whose memory the citizens of Indiana will always revere.

The county, as organized under an act of the Territorial Legislature of 1813, embraced too much territory, and as the population increased the geographical greatness was reduced. In 1814 the Legislature passed an act creating out of its territory the County of Posey on the west, and Perry on the east. This limited Warrick to what are now Vanderburgh, Warrick and Spencer counties. The capital was located at Darlington, then a promising settlement near the Ohio river, four miles above Newburg.

On December 4, 1815, the first census of Warrick county was forwarded to the House of Representatives of the Territory of Indiana. The population was enumerated at 1,415.

Immediately after Indiana became a State the people of Warrick county held an election.



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE WARRICK COUNTY COURT HOUSE

On the 13th day of May, 1816, Daniel Grass was chosen to represent Warrick county in the constitutional convention which convened at Corydon on the 10th of June following, for the purpose of framing a new constitution for the new State. The residence of Mr. Grass was in what is now Grass township, Spencer county. He was distinguished in the convention as an active and valuable member, and was on three of the most important committees.

On the first Monday in August, 1816, occurred the first County and State election under the new form of government. This election resulted in Daniel Grass being elected State Senator from the counties of Posey, Perry and Warrick. Ratliff Boon was elected Representative from Warrick in the State Legislature. This was the debut of Ratliff Boon in public life. He was afterwards elected to various offices of honor, among them that of Representative to Congress for several terms and Lieutenant-Governor of the State.

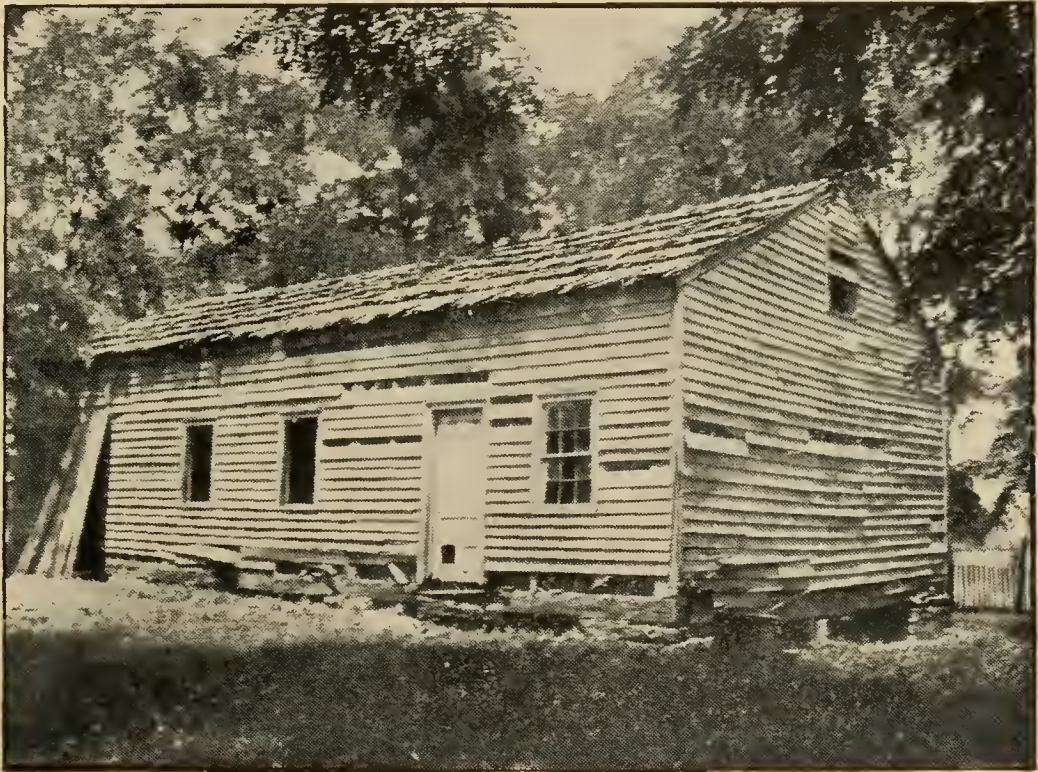
In 1818 the Legislature passed a bill organizing the counties of Vanderburgh on the



west, and Spencer on the east, of Warrick, thus reducing the latter to its present limits. However, Warrick still remains one of the largest counties in the State.

The first white man said to have settled in Warrick county was John Sprinkle, a native of Pennsylvania. He founded the town of Sprinklesburg and which is now known as Newburg. Mr. Sprinkle removed from his native state to Henderson county, Kentucky, in the year 1772 where he lived until 1803, when he removed to where Newburg now stands. During his residence in Kentucky he had received the title of Major of the State Militia, and was a man of honor and high social standing in his community. He died in 1821. Felty Hay and James Lynn also settled in the vicinity of Sprinklesburg shortly following the advent of Sprinkle in Warrick county.

A man whose entire baggage consisted of an axe, gun and a limited supply of ammunition was Baily Anderson, one of the first prominent settlers of the present Warrick county. While building his cabin he lived in a tree. The tree was long afterwards known as "Baily's Roost."



BRACKENRIDGE HOMESTEAD, RAZED IN 1908, WHERE LINCOLN STUDIED LAW

By fastening pieces of timber across two substantial branches of the tree, and spreading over them the skins of wild animals, Baily Anderson found repose in his pioneer home. Following Anderson were four other families, namely the Briscoes, Sheltons, Vanadas and Arnolds. A son, Mr. Vanada, still lives at the present day, being but a mere boy when he came to Warrick county with his father. Many other families soon followed and immigration as yet has not ceased.

### *How the Townships were named—Their locations and settlement of.*

#### ANDERSON.

Anderson township is situated in the southern part of the county, on highly elevated though arable land, and borders on the Ohio river. The first settlement was made in this town-

ship in the year 1805 by Baily Anderson, in honor of whom it was named. Among the early settlers were Solomon Vanada, William Briscoe and Joseph Arnold.

### BOON.

Boon, the central and largest township in the county, was one of the earliest settled. Its first resident was Ratliff Boon, first representative of Warrick county in the Legislature, and later Congressman for sixteen years, and twice elected Lieutenant-Governor, serving a part of one term as acting Governor. In honor of Mr. Boon the township was given his name. Among those settling shortly after Boon were Hudson Hargrave, Joseph DeForest, William Webb, Edward Baker and Jacob Johnson.



Warrick Co. Jail, Main Street, Boonville, Ind.

WARRICK COUNTY JAIL, MAIN STREET, BOONVILLE, IND

### CAMPBELL.

This township which lies in the western part of the county was named in honor of its first resident, Thomas Campbell, a man much esteemed by his fellow citizens, and on whom was bestowed various offices of trust and honor. It is claimed that John Luce was the first settler of Campbell township, but no authority goes to prove out the claim. Isham West, Joseph McDonald and Philip Miller located in the same vicinity soon after the settling of Campbell.

### GREER.

Richard Greer located in Greer township in 1825 and it is from him that the township derived its name. Larkin Birchfield was also an early settler in Greer township, locating there in 1827. Greer is located in the northwest corner of the county west of Hart and north of Campbell. George Taylor and Joseph Fields were two of the early settlers.



## HART.

From Associate Judge of the Circuit Court, John Hart, Hart township derives its name. This township is the northwestern part of the county and Lynnville is the principal town located therein. James Hinman settled in the township in 1814. Elijah Boyd, Charles Morgan and Henry Hopkins were three of the early settlers.

## LANE.

This township adjoins Hart, Owen and Pigeon townships, in the northwestern portion of the county and was named in honor of Gen. Joseph Lane, who once represented Warrick county in the State Senate and has a national reputation as a Mexican War veteran, and was



WEST SIDE OF BOONVILLE PUBLIC SQUARE

once Governor of Oregon, and a candidate for Vice-President of the United States on the Breckinridge ticket in 1860. The township is often called "Little Lane" on account of its smallness. The first settlers were Daniel Cook, Jasper Hanby and David Whittinghill.

## OWEN.

Owen township, which lies adjoining Lane, Boon, Hart and Pigeon townships, was organized in 1848 out of the territory of Skelton. Robert Dale Owen was honored by this township, which took his name. The first residents of the township were the families of Phillips and Gentry. Matthew Gentry, ex-county commissioner, settled in this locality in 1822.

## OHIO.

From the broad and rolling Ohio, does Ohio township, lying in the southwestern part of the county, get its name. The township was first settled by John Sprinkle in 1803. Early settlers were John V. Darby, Gaines H. Roberts and Felty Hay.

## PIGEON.

Pigeon township lies in the northeastern corner of the county, and is indebted to Little Pigeon creek, on which it borders, for its name. The first settlement in the township was made by Geo. Taylor in 1821, and his brother, John Taylor, came in 1823. Other early settlers were John Greenaway, Morgan Chinn, C. B. Allen.

## SKELTON.

As an honor to Judge Zachariah Skelton, a highly esteemed pioneer, Skelton township is named. This township is situated in the eastern part of the county. The territory of this township originally covered one third of the county, but it has been reduced by the organization of Lane, Owen and Pigeon townships on the north of its dominions. Judge Skelton was Associate and Probate Judge successively during a period of twenty-one years. The earliest settlers of the township were Judge Skelton, Isham Kelly, Isaac Powers and Thomas Herston.



EAST MAIN STREET, LOOKING EAST, BOONVILLE, IND.

*Boonville in embryo—How named—The Jails—Court Houses  
Burglary—Briefs on Boonville.*

Boonville, the seat of Justice, is situated near the center of the county. On May 15, 1818, the official plat of Boonville was recorded by Chester Elliott, county surveyor. The town was given the name of "Boonville," in honor of Jesse Boon, father of Ratliff Boon, in acknowledgment of liberal donations of land which he had offered the commissioners when they were prospecting for a site on which to locate the town. It has been asserted and is generally believed by the people of Boonville that the town was named after Ratliff Boon. This is a mistake.



Boon township is named after Ratliff Boon, but records show that it was in honor of his father that Boonville took her name. The story regarding the city being named after Ratliff Boon has obtained credence upon mere supposition.

The land which Jesse Boon offered was situated one mile west of where Boonville now stands and why the commissioners refused to accept it is a mooted question.

Boonville in embryo was a town of great promise. Darlington was not a convenient point for the seat of Justice, where it was then located, and, therefore, after the organization of the counties of Spencer on the east and Vanderburgh on the west of the territory of Warrick, the Legislature passed an act in 1818 removing the capital of the county from Darlington to Boonville. Darlington, the former capital which had risen like Aladdin's palace, now as rapidly declined, and the once promising village is nothing but a farm. Only one building now stands



WEST WALNUT STREET, LOOKING WEST, BOONVILLE, IND

to mark the spot where Darlington once stood and that is the old log cabin court house. The top of this cabin has fallen in and the building is slowly going to ruin.

On the 4th, 5th and 6th of June, 1818, John Hargrave, county agent, made the first sale of town lots at public auction. There was a lively demand for property in the new capital, and consequently the value of it was greatly enhanced. A large number were present at this sale, some from abroad, and it is said there was close competition by the purchasers, and a lively interest manifested, though no ill feeling prevailed. Fifty-six lots brought \$3,057.75.

The town at this time consisted of a few log cabins situated promiscuously on a hill, on the summit of which the court house now stands. The oldest of these cabins stood near what is now the northeast corner of the Public Square. Tradition tells us that the citizens were frequently annoyed at night by the wolves that barked and growled around their rude cabins.

The earliest residents of Boonville were Nathaniel Hart, Adam Young, John Upham, James McCulla, Samuel Steele, Dr. Alva Paseo and the Graham family. Dr. Alva Paseo was

the first physician to locate in Boonville. He is said to have been one of the best of pioneer doctors, a good man, and to have enjoyed an extensive practice. He died in 1824.

In 1818 a small and rudely constructed log cabin was erected near the Public Square, in which the county courts were held, but after court was held in it a few times it was found to be very incommodious and the erection of a brick court house, to be thirty-five feet square, was ordered by the county commissioners. However, the brick court house was never built. The enterprise was abandoned by general consent, and instead a frame building was erected, the architecture of which was, to say the least, very novel. The building was never fully completed, having no roof and thus it was used only in the summer.

On the first Monday in October, 1818, the county agent awarded the contract to John Upham to build a county jail. For some cause the jail was built according to the plans laid down,



VISTA MAIN STREET, LOOKING WEST, BOONVILLE, IND.

but was found to be so incommodious that it was abandoned and a brick jail erected on Sycamore, between Third and Fourth streets. It, too, was soon removed and a third one erected in its place. This jail was two stories in height, built of brick and was much larger and stronger than the previous one, although prisoners frequently escaped from it. It still stands but is used as a residence. The walls stand as originally laid, but the inside furnishings were burned out in 1908. Another jail was built when the last mentioned was abandoned and still serves the purpose, being safe and durable. Several years ago it was entered by a mob of masked men, a negro taken from within and hanged in the court house yard. The infuriated mob battered a hole in the walls of the jail with a telephone pole.

In 1830, when the first census of Boonville was taken, the population numbered eighty-seven, while that of its rival—Newburg—was only thirty-seven. At this time the town contained

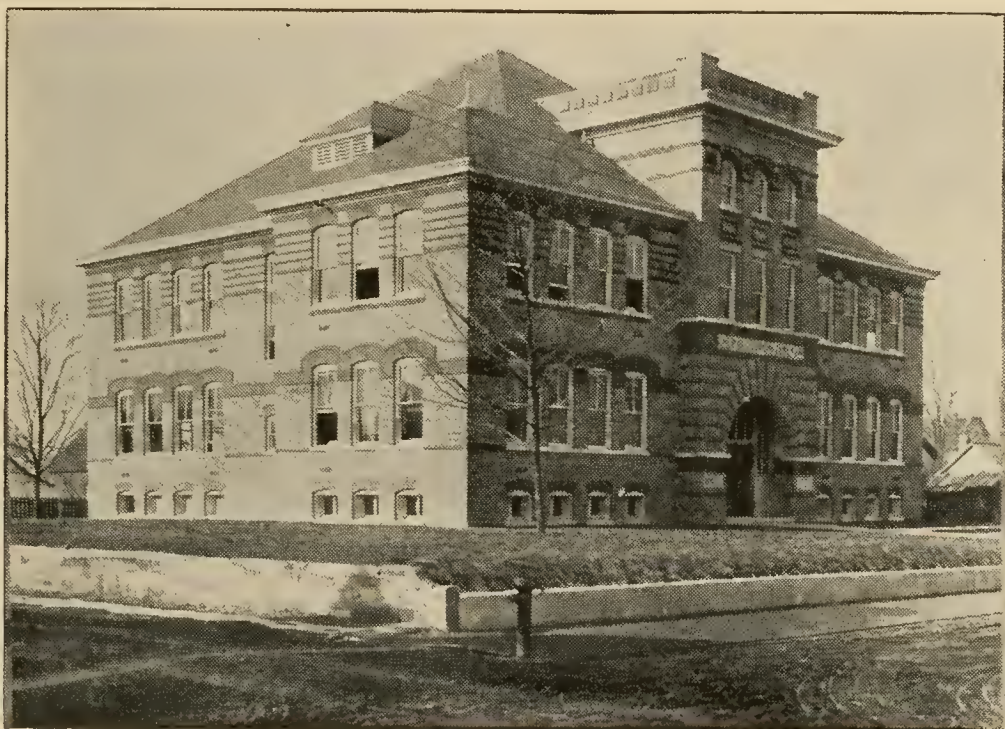


about thirty houses, scattered over considerable ground, and with a partially completed court house squatting on the hill, which the town surrounded, Boonville had begun to assume aspects of a progressive settlement.

The first church in Boonville was erected by the Congregationalists, and was situated just north of where the Cumberland Presbyterian Church now stands. It was a small frame structure, and after its desuetude as a place of worship, was used for a time as a blacksmith shop.

In 1836 the unfinished court house was removed and a new brick building, forty feet square and two stories high, was erected in its place. The offices of county clerk and treasurer were in the second story. Compared with modern edifices of the kind, this court house would have somewhat of an antiquated appearance.

In a few years this building also became too small to accommodate its litigant patrons and the old red court house which was torn down to make room for the present edifice was built in 1851. The present court house was built in 1904 at an expense of \$75,000.00.



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, BOONVILLE IND

The first newspaper published in Boonville was the Boonville Tribune, the printing material of which was removed from Newburg in 1857. The Tribune was owned by a stock company composed of Dr. W. L. Barker and others. Edward White was its editor for a while, but he was soon succeeded in that capacity by Chas. Dalrymple, who, after a short time, sold The Tribune to John Fleming, a printer, and Judge J. W. B. Moore. The name of the paper was changed to the Boonville Enquirer, and Judge Moore assumed editorial control. Politically the Enquirer advocated the principles of the Democratic party, and, being the only paper published in the county, was very prosperous. In December, 1865, John Fleming was succeeded in its publication by E. L. Crawford, the paper being then conducted under the firm of Moore and Crawford. In January, 1868, being aged and in feeble health, he retired from the editorial

management of the Enquirer and sold his interest in it to Thomas H. Martin. Crawford and Martin continued its publication, with Martin as editor. In March, 1870, William Swint purchased the Enquirer from them and assumed full control as editor and publisher. Mr. Swint owned the paper several years when G. Homer Hazen, a young lawyer purchased the stock and has been its editor and manager ever since. This paper under his management is one of the most prosperous rural weeklies in the State.

Up to 1866 educational matters received little attention in Boonville. The only schools known were the subscription schools taught about three months in each year, to which parents would subscribe a stipulated amount as tuition for the instruction of their children. In 1866 the Boonville graded school was instituted and has been continued ever since. There are two buildings, over twenty-one teachers, high school officials included, and nearly a thousand pupils attend. More regarding the school instructors will be found under another caption.



GUM STREET SCHOOL BUILDING, BOONVILLE, IND

Monday night, April 1, 1867, the county treasurer's office in the court house was forcibly entered and robbed of \$8,000, \$6,000 in greenbacks and \$2,000 in county orders. When the robbery was discovered and made known the town was thrown into a pandemonium. Groups of astonished men would gather on the streets and discuss it, and the news of the daring outrage was a shock to the entire community. James H. Masters, county treasurer, offered a reward of \$500 for the recovery of the money, and \$500 for the apprehension of the robbers, \$1,000 for both, but no clue to the thieves or the money was obtained. Following this event came a series of similar occurrences. Several houses fell prey to incendiaries and stores were burglarized. The village seemed infested by a band of daring villains, and the people were now thoroughly aroused to vigilance. Watchmen patrolled the streets night after night for weeks afterward and every person was on the alert. However, beyond the hanging of a supposed incendiary



until almost dead in trying to extort a confession of guilt from him, this detective force failed to bring to justice any of the criminals, but their vigilance had the effect of preventing further depredations.

In 1843 a meeting was held in Boonville and the subject of a railroad was talked of. The subject died at the meeting. And again in 1868 another meeting regarding the railroad question was held and it was decided to give the sum solicited by the railroad company. However, the project was abandoned and the tax refunded, thus the end of Boonville's railroad No. 2. But No. 3 was a reality. After much talk and a mature boom the Lake Erie, Evansville & Southwestern Railway was completed to Boonville, a distance of seventeen miles, on Monday, Aug. 4th, 1873. The last rail was laid at two o'clock in the afternoon, and at three o'clock the first locomotive—the wonder of the town—arrived in Boonville with a large delegation from Evans-



SOUTH SECOND STREET, BOONVILLE, IND.

ville. There was much rejoicing over Boonville's new road. The extension was originally intended to run to Bellefontaine, Ohio, but until the year 1880 was not extended beyond Boonville. In 1879 the name was changed to the Evansville & Eastern R. R. In the fall of 1880 the Local Trade Railroad was built from Boonville to Gentryville, where it connects with the Rockport and Huntingburg line, and the Evansville & Eastern and Local Trade Railroad Companies were consolidated on Nov. 15, 1880.

Three years ago the Evansville Suburban and Newburg Railway was completed and the profits that have been reaped by local business men, brought about by the construction of this electric line which makes hourly trips to and from Evansville, have been manifold. The electric road enables the farmer to receive high market values for his products at a nominal cost of delivery. The Evansville Suburban and Newburg railroad which has an extension from Evansville to Newburg as well as Boonville, has excellent management. The line is considered the finest traction road in the West. The Evansville Railways Company has a line passing



MATTHEWSON OPERA HOUSE

through Warrick county, running from Evansville to Newburg and thence to Rockport. This company has beautiful cars and rock ballast roads, making riding a pleasure. The E. S. & N. line was extended to Boonville in 1906.

In November, 1874, the Boonville National Bank was organized with a capital of \$50,000. In 1895 the People's Bank secured a charter and began business. W. L. Barker is the present president and L. W. Bohn is the cashier. The Farmers and Merchants Bank was organized in 1903 and is well managed. The banking capital in Boonville is \$175,000 and is supplied by the three banks, besides the building and loan associations. There are several other banks in Warrick county, there being one at Elberfeld, one at Tennyson, one at Lynnville and one at Newburg.

In November, 1875, appeared the first number of the Boonville Standard, M. B. Crawford, editor, and the Boonville Standard Publishing Company, publishers. The Standard is the organ of the Republican party in this county, and was originally owned by a stock company. During a period

of three years, from 1876 to 1879, it was owned and edited successively by Crawford and Berkshire, J. B. Berkshire, Wertz and Wagstaff, Wertz and Stinson and C. F. Wertz. In July, 1879, C. F. Wertz sold the paper to I. E. Youngblood. During the first nine months of the latter's proprietorship it was edited by W. W. Admire, who was succeeded in that capacity by Mr. Youngblood himself. In establishing the Standard many difficulties, to which all new enterprises are subject, were encountered, and for a time it was in an unhealthy state, but it has run the gauntlet of these trials and was again placed on solid foundation. In July, 1881, Mr. Youngblood was succeeded in the management of the Standard by R. M. Graham, who was succeeded a few years later in ownership by James M. Wood. C. W. Bennett then came into possession of the paper.

The Boonville Republican appeared in 1904 and was owned and edited by Thos. E. Downs. In 1906 C. H. Johnson purchased a half interest in the Republican, and a few months later the new firm purchased the Standard and published the paper under the caption of the "Republican Standard." Later on the word Republican was dropped out entirely and the paper is now known as the Boonville Standard, Downs and Johnson, publishers. This paper boasts of the largest circulation of any country weekly south of Indianapolis.

In 1905 Boonville changed from a town to a city, an election being held that fixed it so. The city faction won by a large majority. It then became the duty of the people to hold an election to decide who should be the officials. John Heinze, Democrat, was elected mayor over Chas. H. Johnson, Republican, by a majority of 47.

The present city council is composed of the following men: John Derr, William Veeck, J. Thoruburg Gwin Gowen, John Koegel and Jesse Floyd. Andrew Batteiger is city clerk, Lenpha Folsom city attorney and Gustavus Schreiber, city treasurer.

During the last ten years the growth of Boonville has been rapid for an interior town. New business establishments have sprung up here and there, dwelling houses have been erected on all hands, and the population now stands considerably above 5,000. The Boonville of today



offers to the man in search of a home, the retired business man or farmer, an ideal dwelling place. All that the people here ask is "Come to Boonville."

### *Consolidation of Newburg and Sprinklesburg—Newburg commercially—Delany Academy—History of Newburg Newspapers*

In 1817 Chester Elliott laid out for John Sprinkle, the Town of Sprinklesburg, which composed the territory within the following limits in what is now Newburg: Posey street on the north, Monroe street on the east, Ohio river on the south and Washington street on the west. Al-



EAST SIDE COURT SQUARE, BOONVILLE, IND.

though officially recorded as Sprinklesburg, for several years the village was known as Mount Prospect, and even in some legal documents such as the sale of land, etc., this name was used.

In 1818 the county commissioners granted a license to Jacob Keel to run a ferry across the Ohio river, opposite the foot of Monroe street in Mount Prospect.

The first men engaging in mercantile business in this place were Abner Luce and Abraham M. Phelps. Also among the early business men were Chester Bethell, William Shelby, Albert Hazen and W. Fuquay.

Abner Luce, on October 23, 1829, purchased the land lying east of State street, which is now known as Gray's enlargement, and had the town of Newburg laid out. Thus, two towns, Newburg and Sprinklesburg were located within a stone's throw of each other, yet the two consolidated, although called towns, literally speaking, would hardly have been entitled to the name. Lying between these two towns were about three acres of ground of a triangular shape, with

the appearance of a wedge cutting in twain that which should be one. In 1837 the Legislature passed an act consolidating the two under the name of Newburg, the wedge included.

The growth of Newburg up to 1830, when the first census was taken, was very slow. At that time the population numbered only thirty-seven, and a few small houses scattered along the river bank constituted the town. However, during the next thirty years, it improved and progressed far more rapidly.

Delany Academy, chartered by the State, was organized in 1844, under the supervision of the Presbyterian church which was established in Newburg in 1837. Rev. Benjamin Hall, Abraham M. Phelps and other influential members of the Presbyterian denomination were instrumental in the securing of the academy at that place. It was conducted by thorough and learned instructors. Under this efficient management it attained a wide popularity, and was attended by a large number of pupils from the surrounding villages. Delany Academy was of great



NORTH SIDE COURT SQUARE, BOONVILLE, IND.

benefit to Newburg, both pecuniarily and educationally, but after the establishment of the Newburg graded schools the academy was suspended.

The first newspaper published in Warrick county was the Chronicle, established at Newburg in 1848, R. S. Terry, editor and publisher. Politically, the Chronicle was Whig. In 1850 it was succeeded by the Warrick Democrat, Calvin C. Frery, editor and publisher. It was an advocate of Breckenridge Democratic principles. In 1857 the Democrat was removed to Boonville.

In 1850 the first coal mine known as "Phelps Coal Bank" was opened on the banks of the Ohio river. The enterprise proved profitable, and the opening of other mines soon followed, which were also remunerative to the proprietors. These mines now ship a large amount of coal to manufacturers and consumers along the river, besides supplying steamboats and the home demand. A large number of persons are employed in the mines.



In 1854 the publication of the Newburg Tribune was commenced, with Isaac Falls as editor and publisher. It was "Know-Nothing" politically, and ceased publication at the end of one year. The publication of the Warriek Democrat was again commenced a few months after its suspension and continued until 1862, when it again suspended.

On May 9, 1867, the publication of the Warrick Herald, an anti-rebel Kuklux Democrat paper was commenced with Jacob V. Admire as editor and publisher. The Herald was ably edited and flourished for a while, but was finally forced to suspend from want of sufficient patronage. Several other papers have appeared and disappeared in Newburg during the last twenty years.

Newburg at the present time is enjoying a boom, many new business houses are being built, and everything in the way of thrift and business is taking place there now. The town has one railroad, the Evansville Suburban and Newburg line, an electric road, and which is



SOUTH SIDE COURT SQUARE, BOONVILLE, IND.

very beneficial to the people of the town. The Evansville Railways Company is also building an extension from Evansville to Newburg to connect with the Rockport branch. The population of Newburg is considerably above 800; it has a graded school and a commissioned high school. The people who have gone to Newburg to live have found that in her natural resources alone Newburg has her greatest wealth.

### *Other Towns in Warrick County—History of Darlington.*

The once promising village of Darlington was situated about four miles above Newburg, and less than a mile from the Ohio river. In 1814 the county seat of Warrick county was removed from Evansville to Darlington, which gave the latter considerable importance in county affairs.

On July 26, 1816, the official plat of Darlington was recorded. Being the capital of a county covering a large area of rich land, and as a commercial point admirably situated, Darlington was then regarded as a town of great promise, and pioneer speculators were eager to own land there. Town lots sold readily, and it is recorded that Hon. Ratliff Boon, then living upon a farm which is the present site of Boonville, on Nov. 15, 1816, paid \$42 for lot No. 42. Daniel Decrow built the old log cabin court house at Darlington, the county paying him the sum of \$290. Today the old cabin is in ruins and is all that is left of Warrick's former capitol.

In 1818 the seat of justice was removed from Darlington to Boonville by enactment of the Legislature and the owners of land in the former place were granted the privilege of taking, in lieu thereof, lots in the latter. To Darlington this was a death warrant. The "town," consisting of the court house and only a few dozen cabins, quickly disappeared, and the ground is now tilled by farmers, all evidences of a town or settlement having long passed away.



PRETTY WINTER SCENE IN BOONVILLE

MILLERSBURG, a village situated in Campbell township, about nine and a half miles northeast of Boonville, was laid out for the heirs of Philip Miller, one of the earliest settlers of the township. The village is chiefly noted for its early enterprise and what it once was. In 1824 Philip Miller built a small mill at this point, but in those days it was regarded as a great enterprise. Luke Grant also built a mill there, hence the appropriateness of the village's name is perceptible for more reasons than one. It was truly a Miller's burg. The first merchant of whom anything is remembered is John Rasor. Samuel Parker and Moses Condit were the first to teach school in this vicinity. In 1859 the M. E. church was erected there, and in 1873 a school house. The old Wabash and Erie Canal passed by this place, and at the time of its operation, Millersburg was most prosperous. The abandonment of the canal and remote situation of the village from any commercial outlet have been impediments to its growth. Its population is 150.



LYNNVILLE, situated about ten miles north of Boonville, in Hart township, was laid out by John Lynn after whom it was named. Lynn opened a saddle and harness shop in the place in 1839, and Daniel Zimmerman opened a store in 1840. Among the early business men were the Kirkpatrick brothers, Vanada brothers, James McGill and Hubbard Taylor. The first church was erected by the Methodists. The village, which is one of the largest in the county, was almost burned down in 1906. It has a good representation of the various business pursuits and has one flour mill. Population, 467.

FOLSOMVILLE, lying in the southeastern part of Owen township, about eight miles northwest of Boonville, was laid out on land owned by Riley Rhoads and Benjamin Folsom, on the 27th day of January, 1859. The first to engage in business here was Daniel Rhoads. It is declined in prominence during the last fifteen years and its population today is only 160, while eighteen years ago it was above two hundred.



A VIEW OF MAIN STREET IN BOONVILLE IN WINTER

SELVIN, lying in the northeast part of Pigeon township, fifteen miles northeast of Boonville was laid out on land owned by George Taylor. Originally it was called Taylorville in honor of Mr. Taylor, but there being another post office in Indiana bearing the same name, Taylorville was changed to Polk Patch and again to Selvin in 1881. Among those who first engaged in business at Selvin were George Taylor, Mark Reavis, Henry Evans and Joshua Whitney. A flouring mill was established in Selvin at an early date by Messrs. Oatly and Day, and later owned by J. F. Katterjohn, ex-auditor of Warrick county, now deceased. Population 150. This village had a population of 250 twenty years ago.

OTHER TOWNS—Yankeetown, situated in Anderson township, ten miles south of Boonville, was laid out by Thomas Day, on April 9, 1858.

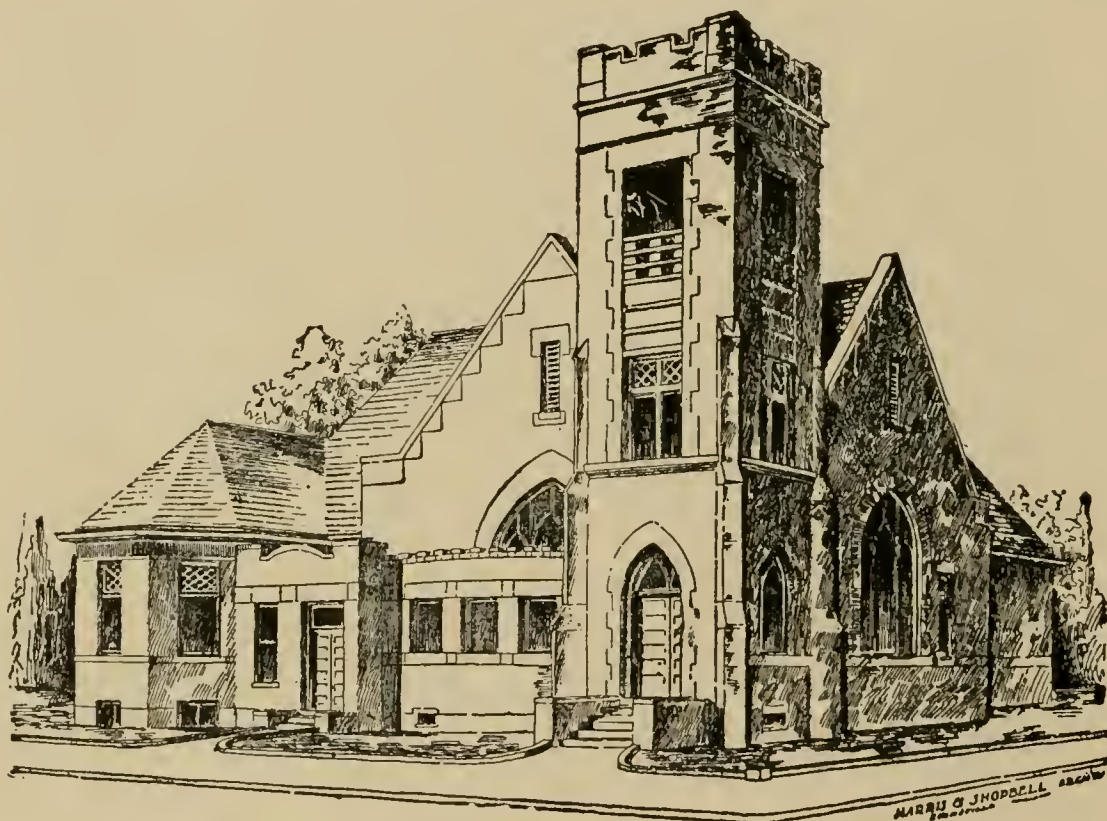
The early inhabitants were principally Yankees, hence the name. The Evansville Railways Company's Rockport branch passes through Yankeetown, which has a population of 209.

Elberfeld and Tennyson are both enterprising villages of Warrick county. Both have banks with capital of \$25,000 and also the complete line of business institutions that go to make thriving little towns. Tennyson is located on the Louisville extension of the Southern Railroad. The population of Tennyson is 302 and of Elberfeld, 200.

Chandler is another enterprising little town. It has a population of nearly 205, and most of the people there are miners, caused by the large number of coal mines that have been opened up in that vicinity during the past five years.

### *Warrick's First Mail Route—Drilling for Salt in 1814—Grinding Corn*

In 1812 the first mail route through this section of country was established, which was from New Harmony to Louisville, via the present site of Boonville. The mail was carried on horseback by John Williams, two weeks being required to make the round trip. The carrier



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BOONVILLE, IND.

was frequently delayed by bad weather and high water. The letters and parcels were often soiled and it was almost an impossibility to read them. Later the mail route was changed so it included Evansville, and later ran from Evansville to Corydon, through Boonville.

In 1814 a party of men began drilling for salt at the mouth of Cypress creek. The well is there today and bubbles up salt water. The men did not get satisfactory results and abandoned the project. The well is located on the farm of Dr. Wilson.

Bread made of flour from wheat was almost unknown in the early days of Warrick's history. The first bread of the kind was used about 1819 when a trader from Louisville came down the river with flour and exchanged it for chickens. Corn was ground at a "horse mill" in Spencer county, from which the people made corn bread. For years it was the custom to take corn to Kentucky to be ground.



### *Early Warrick County Courts—A Trial in Pioneer Days*

The earliest records show that court was first held at the home of Baily Anderson, who had settled in Anderson township in 1803. On the 14th day of June, 1813, the first court was called to order at the home of Anderson, when were present, the Hon. Benjamin Park, Esq., the first representative in the National Congress; John Johnson, attorney for the U. S.; N. C. Claypool, clerk; Sam R. Mars, sheriff. Many ludicrous things happened in the early days of the Warrick court. A case dated Sept. 13, 1823, reads, "Ratliff Boon vs. Joseph DeForest, debt 75 cents." The verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff.

The lawyers for a criminal in a certain case asked the judge to throw the case out of court, since there was not sufficient evidence to convict.

This is exactly what the judge did. He said, "Well, ez the evidents ain't sufficient to



SOUTHERN RAILWAY STATION, BOONVILLE, IND.

konvik the man, I'll throw the whole bizness out," and rising from his seat he threw the documents concerning the case out of the window and discharged the prisoner.

### *Warrick in the War—Morgan's Guerrillas—The Home Guards*

At the beginning of the war with Mexico, many young men from the pioneer county of Indiana hurried away to join the army. Records show that Warrick county was well represented in the war in which "Old Hickory" participated.

Warrick county was one of the foremost in responding to the call for soldiers to put down the rebellion in 1861. Being a border county, the danger and excitement were consequently very great. Those who were unable to go to the front and participate in the trials and dangers of

battle, served as home guards at home. However, further than being badly frightened by Col. John Morgan's guerrillas, Warrick suffered no intrusion from the enemy.

Warrick county boys were represented in the following companies: Company E, 120th Indiana Volunteers; Company I, 25th Indiana Volunteers; Company I, 53rd Indiana Volunteer Infantry; Company K, 42nd Indiana Volunteers; Company E, 65th Indiana Volunteers; Company H, 25th Indiana Volunteers.

### *Shocking Murders—The Keith-Kifer Murder—Mob Law—The Roth-Keeler Affair—The Feud Between the Williams and Leighs.*

In May of 1900 the body of a young lady was discovered in Pigeon Creek by a cattle drover. Who she was and how she came to her death for many weeks was a mystery. Nora Kifer had disappeared in the vicinity, and the corpse was recognized by her father as that of his daughter. How she came to her death, and the cause for her body being in the sluggish waters of Pigeon Creek was a mystery to the residents of the vicinity. Those working upon the case, slowly but surely, began to plait the rope of justice around the neck of Joseph D. Keith, of near Elberfeld. Eventually their work led to his conviction and death upon the gallows. He claimed his innocence until the last moment when he confessed upon the gallows and asked the Almighty to be allowed to meet the beautiful Nora upon the other shores.

#### *The Keith-Kifer Tragedy Briefly Stated*

September 13, 1899, Joseph Keith rented his farm to "Zach" Kifer, the father of Nora Kifer.

November, Keith returned from Indianapolis and made an engagement with Nora.

December 13, Keith took Nora upon her first visit to Evansville where he registered at a hotel as "man and wife."

January 13, 1900, Keith paid to Mrs. May Morelock \$95 for keeping Nora Kifer where he came and stayed at nights.

April 3, Nora Kifer disappeared from the face of the earth.

April 13, "Zach" Kifer received a letter supposedly from Nora, which was written in red ink and signed "Lora."

May 13, Keith and old man Kifer had their first talk regarding the disappearance of Nora.

Friday, May 25th, Keith was arrested at his home for the murder of Nora Kifer.

Friday, July 13th, Keith was bound over to court after his preliminary hearing. Boonville.

September 8th, the Warrick County grand jury brought an indictment against Keith for the murder of Nora Kifer.

On January 13th, sentenced to death at Princeton, Ind., after a trial that lasted exactly thirteen days.

On May 24th, 1901, Joseph D. Keith paid the penalty at Michigan City, after confessing to the crime he was charged with and asking forgiveness and the privilege of meeting the one he loved, Nora, over on the other shore.

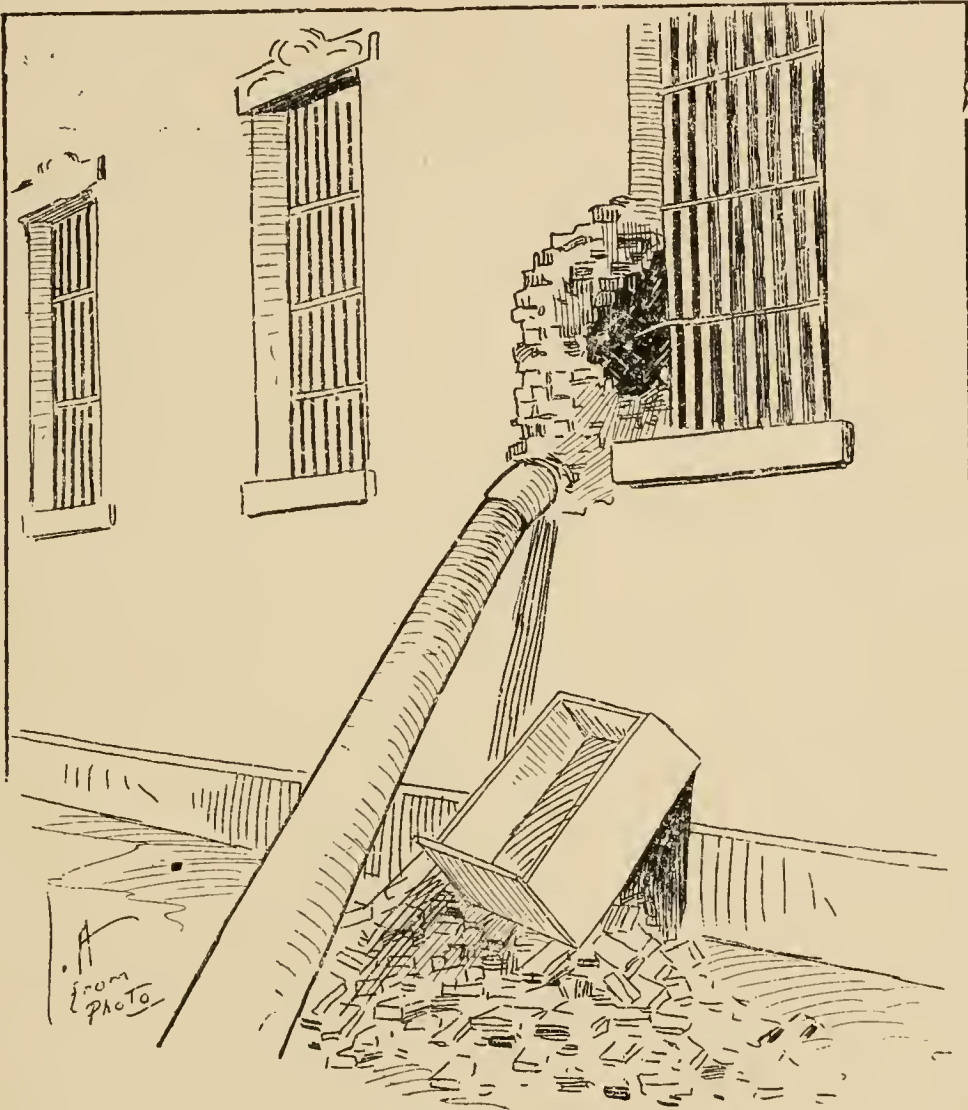
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On Monday night, December 17th, 1900, Joseph Rolla, colored, who was an accomplice to the murder of Hollie Simmons, of Rockport, was hanged in the Warrick County court yard



by a mob composed of Rockport citizens. The mob had already hanged two other negroes the day before, Sunday, in Rockport, Bud Rowland and Jim Henderson. The three had murdered and robbed Simmons on Sunday morning, December 16th.

The mob forced its entrance into the local jail by battering a hole in the west side through the use of sledge hammers and a telephone pole as a battering ram. Ben Hudson was Sheriff



CONDITION OF WARRICK COUNTY JAIL AFTER ENTERED BY MOB IN 1900

the time and Ray Cherry his deputy. They were helpless the night of the affair. The negro had been brought to Boonville from Rockport for safe keeping.

On January 11, 1903, Louis Roth stabbed Charles Keeler above the ear with an umbrella which resulted in the death of Keeler. The two had been to a performance at the local opera house. Keeler had insulted Roth and upon leaving the play house tormented and struck him. In defense Roth stabbed at him with the umbrella. In May of the same year Roth was vindicated of the charge.

On Friday, January 26, 1906, Wesley Williams began a feud that came near causing the loss of two lives. James Leigh was shot and killed by Williams while standing upon his own back steps. A quarrel had long been standing between the Williams and the Leigh families. City Marshal, Robert Williams, was shot on the same day by Andrew Williams, a brother of the murderer, when he started to enter the Williams' home to place the father and mother of Wesley Williams, Jonah and Minerva, under arrest. Officer Williams recovered. After long drawn out trials Jonah Williams and his wife Minerva were sentenced to the penitentiary for life as being aiders and abettors in the crime. Wesley Williams also received a life sentence. Simon and Salvin Williams, two other sons of Jonah and Minerva, were sentenced to the State Reformatory until twenty-one years of age, and Andrew Williams received a long jail sentence.

The Boonville Standard in its issue of February 2, 1906, said "One man dead, another dangerously wounded, the mother, father and three sons of one family behind prison bars, one woman and her three tiny children left without husband and father, is the result of a feud which broke out in Boonville last Friday afternoon."

*A Letter from Gen. Joseph Lane, of Oregon to Col. W. M. Cockrum,  
of Oakland City., Ind., Relative to Incidents Connected  
with Early History of Warrick County.*

Since the matter regarding Gen. Joseph Lane, politician, bear hunter and fighter, was prepared, and which appears in another section of this history, the author has secured the permission to publish a letter received by him from Gen. Lane, and which letter also appears in Col. Cockrum's ably written book, "Pioneer History of Indiana."

"Roseburg, Oregon June 21, 1878.

Col. W. M. Cockrum,  
Oakland City, Ind.

Dear Sir:—The first time I was ever on the site of where the City of Evansville now stands was in 1815. Col. Hugh McGary lived there in what was called a faced camp. Soon after this he built a hewed log house which was a very good one for that day. The Colonel was a very generous man and his latchstring hung on the outside at all times for everybody.

I spent hours going over with him what he was pleased to call a fine town site. At that time the evidence of there having been a large Indian town at that place was plain. The ground on which the tepees stood was plainly marked. At Sprinklesburg, now known as Newburg, there had been another Indian town. The Shawnee Indians, who were under Chief Settedown, had a scattering town farther up the river. The western end was just above the Newcome coal mines and there were wigwams over a considerable territory up and back from the river.

There was no cause except treachery, which all Indians were full of, for the Shawnee Indians murdering Athe Meeks. He was a very harmless man. It was always believed by those in a position to know that the murder was done by a few discontented members of that band, aiming to remove all trace of that family. At the time Chief Settedown heard of the murder he had a large herd of cattle and horses on the range about where Boonville now stands, which were all left in their hurry to get away.

A runner was sent up the river to a keel boat crew for help and they volunteered to a man. Baily Anderson organized a posse and Ratliff Boon was put in command of both detachments. The Indians were encumbered with their women and children and could not make the speed the well-mounted soldiers could, and it was generally believed that few of them ever lived to cross White River. There was always an undertalk that Boon did a good deed and

the country was well rid of the lazy vagrants. For months after the hasty retreat of the Indians, horses and cattle were found near old Settedown's home. On the return of the soldiers all the cattle and horses that they could round up were gathered and thirty-five head of cattle and ten ponies were given to the widow of Athe Meeks.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH LANE."



ST. JOHNS CHURCH, BOONVILLE, IND.



*The Evansville, Suburban and Newburg Railway Company Operating from Evansville to Boonville and Newburg—Construction of the Line—The finest Electric Road in the State.*

The Evansville, Suburban and Newburg Railway Company was organized in 1888, when a line was built from Evansville to Newburg. It was operated as a freight and passenger line with steam engines until May, 1905, when electrical equipments were installed and since that time has been an electric road in all that electricity stands for.

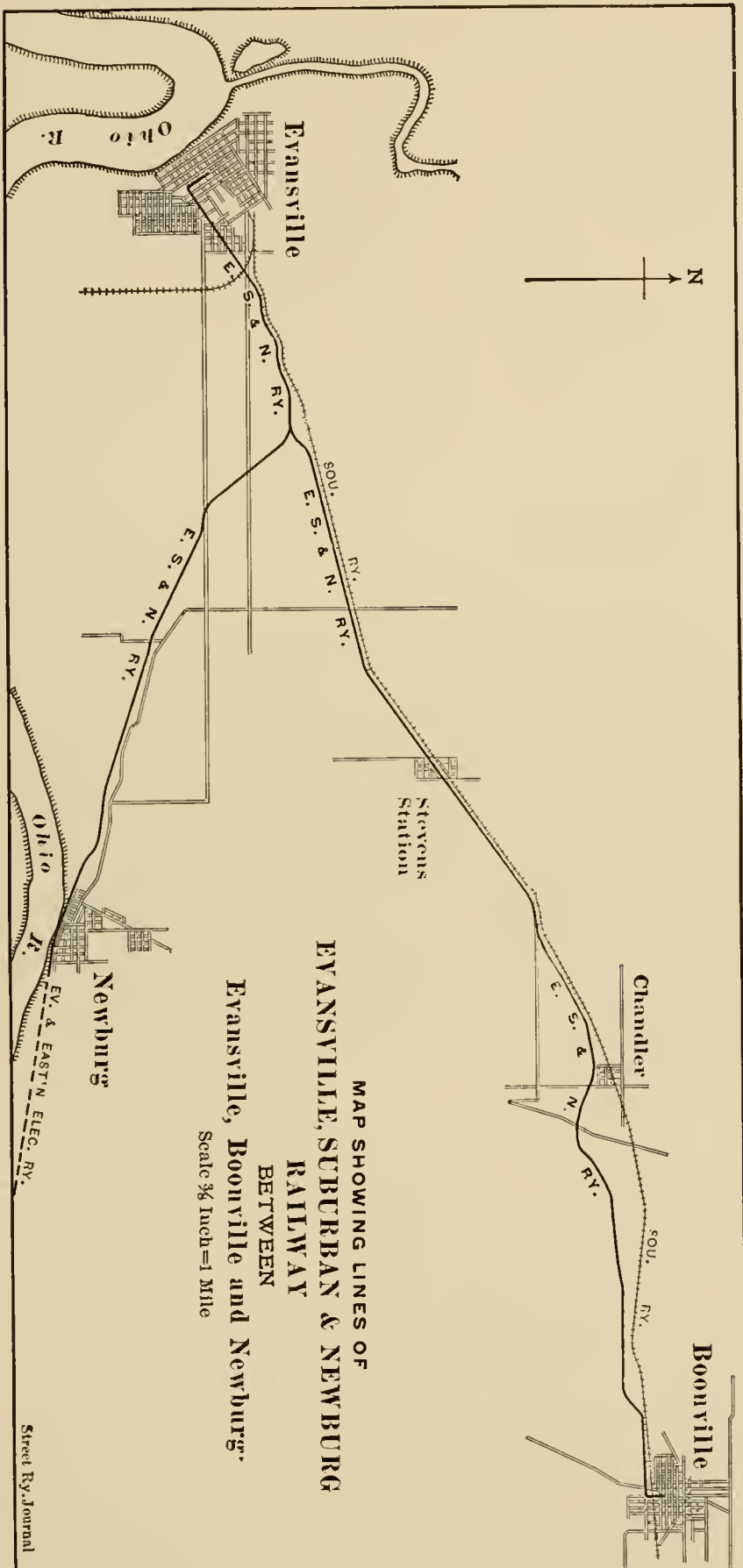
The change in the power of the road was made under an act of the Indiana State legislature, passed March 9, 1903, which permitted roads to be changed for electrical equipment, and it has taken advantage of an act approved February 23, 1905, which permitted roads changed under the previous act to continue to use steam as a motive power in addition to electricity. The Evansville, Suburban and Newburg Railway at present is the only line in the State that has the right to operate with steam and electricity.



EXPRESS CAR, E., S. & N. RAILWAY

After the electrification of the Newburg line, construction work on the Boonville division was begun, and this was opened for traffic, July 3rd, 1906. The tracks of the system form a Y. The main line continues out of Evansville to a junction four miles east of the city, where one branch takes off northeast to Boonville, eighteen miles from Evansville and ten miles north-east of Newburg. There is a total of twenty-eight miles of main line tracks. The region traversed by both lines is good farming country with an average density of population. The farmers in Warrick County have the richest soil in the State. It is capable of more variety of farm products than any spot known to the writer, and the section of country through which the E. S. & N. passes had long been waiting the developments which would double the benefits to be derived by the intelligent farmer, and render the life of his wife and family one of pleasure by being able to travel at small expense and great comfort, visit friends and mingle with the world, which is, after all, the best education for the young.

At the time the Newburg line was electrified, the track and roadway was entirely built. The track was originally constructed with a forty pound T rail. New ties and rails were laid and all the trestles and crossings were replaced with new work.



Bracket overhead construction is employed except in the terminal cities. The poles are placed one hundred feet apart. They are of chestnut, are thirty-five feet long and have eight inch tops and fourteen inch butts. Both the butts and tops were treated with a preservative before being erected. A cross arm below the bracket carries telephone and feeder wires, while the poles between Evansville and the one sub-station on the line carry on a ridge pin and a single cross arm, a three phase, high tension line. The brackets support two 000 grooved trolley wires. Lightning arresters are placed at intervals of 1,700 feet over the entire system.

The progressive and up-to-date farmer, the farmer of wisdom realizes that it is far more economical to pay a few cents fare by interurban than wear out his harness, buggies and horse-flesh while he faces the blistering sun in summer or the inclemency in winter, and he would



E., S. & N. STATION AT BOONVILLE

prefer that his loved ones at home enjoy the cool and comforts of the interurban car in summer, and the comforts that come with the heated car during the winter blasts, than to force them to drive over the muddy highways of the average community.

### *Advantages to the Farmer.*

The farmer who finds himself short of material in the shingling of his barn or the completion of a fence, by the use of the telephone, may purchase the required material and without the necessity of laying off his hands while he drives miles to a town, the car passes by, pauses long enough for the motorman to throw to the side of the road the needed coil of wire or bundle of shingles. The farmer's wife finds the need of a spool of thread, and perhaps is from four to ten miles from a trading point. If they are progressive they have a telephone, the merchant



is requested to send the thread and the motorman hands the spool to the person wanting same or turns it over to some party for its deliverance.

After the week's hard plowing the horses may remain in the barn while father and mother, son and daughter may take the car to a distant town to visit the brother of the aged mother; may attend church, and then return home, not all dusty and tired, but rested and refreshed after a day's outing, while the team is better ready for the furrow on the morrow.

Some of the advantages to the farmer are of special interest. He can take his produce to town in good or bad weather, in the busy season or the slack, and can choose his market and time to sell. He can telephone his orders to town for supplies, and receive them by parcel freight at his door, instead of hauling long distances over bad roads. By arrangement, the farmer can have the metropolitan dailies to read at his breakfast table. He can visit a hundred miles from home and return within the same day with greater ease than to drive to the average



VIEW ON NEWBURG LINE E., S. & N.

town, then wait the pleasure of the steam train and get back the same day "if he can." He can turn his farm into a pasture except a few acres and make a good return producing milk, garden truck and small fruits, which the electric cars will each day take to a ready market. The progressive farmer can, in short, keep in close touch with the great world around him and enjoy the broadening influences which always accompany more frequent intercourse with the people at large.

This is always the result of cheap, convenient and rapid transportation. Healthful home life of the country can be maintained and the children will be more reconciled to living on the farm instead of flocking to large centers of population.

So the author might continue to enumerate the manifold benefits that come to those who help themselves by encouraging the coming of the promoter and the building of electric roads.

*The Terminal Station at Evansville—The Station at Boonville—  
Complete Concrete Stations Along the Line—General Equip-  
ment—Repair Shops—Attractiveness of the Farm.*

Although there are a number of interurban stations in Indiana that are larger than the terminal station of the Evansville, Suburban and Newburg Railway, which is located at Evansville, there are none of more imposing and elegant appearance. The front is finished in stone, and a large glass awning shelters patrons from the rain and summer sun. The building has been so constructed that a third story may be added and extensions made to meet the demands



INTERIOR OF E. S. & N. CAR

of the growing traffic. The station is located on Fifth street, between Main and Locust, and extends one hundred and fifty feet back to the cross alley. Next to the Locust street side is the car entrance to the freight house which is located back of the offices and waiting station.

The waiting rooms are large and roomy and are furnished with beautiful oak settees. The larger waiting room is for the general public, while the smaller is for women only. The ladies waiting room is furnished with a number of comfortable rockers and a large mirror.

The Boonville E. S. & N. station was formerly used as a hotel. It is located one block



south of the public square and is on Third street. The remodeled building contains separate ladies' and gentlemen's waiting rooms, ticket and express offices. It is lighted with the city current and heated from the city central heating plant. An express station with a covered track has been built to the west of the passenger station.

The station at Chandler is a neat structure with the enclosed portion surrounded by a large veranda. An unloading platform is provided for freight.

In Newburg there are two stations, one in the lower and one in the upper part of town. Both are built with waiting stations for the public. The station in the lower part of Newburg is known as Kuebler's Station.

During 1908, eighteen concrete stations were erected at this number of points along the Boonville and Newburg divisions, and so far as is known, there is not another road in the United States which has employed concrete exclusively in the construction of their country sta-



E. S. & N. STATION AT CHANDLER

tions. The stations are large enough to accommodate quite a party of people, with a roomy platform in front. They are finished in good substantial style, no two of them being exactly alike. They are fitted with comfortable seats.

The E. S. & N. has five standard interurban passenger coaches of very latest design. Their interior is finished in mahogany, ornamented with parquetry work. The ceilings are of the full empire design and the half open deck sashes are decorated with leaded art glass. Helophane globes enclosing clusters of five lights are located in the dome of the ceiling. The company also has three baggage and express cars. In addition to the electrical equipment, the company still has the cars and engines which were used before the electrification of the road.

The electrical equipment is housed and repaired in a brick building in Evansville near the city limits. This is a large building with two compartments. In one of the compartments



are two storage tracks, while the other is used as a repair shop. The repair room is provided with a concrete floor and fully equipped for the handling of heavy machinery.

There are several distinctive features in the organization and operation of the above named line, and which are not always found in electric railway work, and which makes it what it is known to be, one of the very best traction systems in Indiana. There is magic in the word system and it is in the management of this successful traction line that one can see the effects of system put into actual practice. The general manager, Mr. Gus Muhlhausen, has been the factor that has put into operation this fine method of systematic management, which has re-



VIEW ALONG BOONVILLE LINE, E., S. & N.

sulted in the accomplishment of seemingly impossible things in an incredible short time.

When making a trip on the Evansville, Suburban and Newburg Railway, one is forcibly reminded of the old poem wherein the following lines are to be found: "The prairie stretches as smooth as a floor, as far as the eye can see," with the substitution of one word, reading, "The roadbed stretches as smooth as the floor, as far as the eye can see." No line in the State of Indiana pays such attention to the keeping of the roadbed in so fine a condition as does the E., S. & N. system. Not only does this fine rock roadbed increase the attractiveness of the farm, for there are other ways. When churches, theatres, lecture halls, etc., are easily accessible to the rural people, life on the farm becomes to many a different proposition, and farm work becomes easy, the farm itself becomes attractive in the mind, for you like your farm and the accommodations of the traction cause you to like it.

*The Scenic Line of Southern Indiana, Evansville & Eastern Electric Railway—Route Runs from Evansville to Rockport, via Newburg, Yankeetown and Hatfield.*

The scenic line of Southern Indiana is the Rockport branch of the Evansville Railways Company, running from Evansville to Rockport, via Newburg, Yankeetown and Hatfield, with a branch line to Richland.

The author has called this interurban line the scenic line of Southern Indiana because the scenery all along the route cannot be excelled in this part of the country. Level stretches of country give way to woodlands and pastures, if one will observe as passing over the system



EVANSVILLE RAILWAYS CO'S STATION AT YANKEETOWN

of the line. Also, one cannot keep from observing now and then the winding Ohio and the thrifty steamboats, the high cliffs and hills which tower upward on either side of the track, which wends its way through the valleys which are most picturesque.

The Rockport extension of the Evansville Railways Company is the latest addition to the net work of Interurban traction lines which weave their way through the country in Southern Indiana, especially in Warrick County. Its recent construction allowed for modern equipment, some of which are not enjoyed by other roads

The line extends from Evansville to Rockport, a distance of thirty-one miles in a northeasterly direction, passing through Newburg, Yankeetown, Hatfield and a number of other

important towns. The country along the entire right of way is one of the finest agricultural sections to be found anywhere, and for a greater part of the distance, the road is the only outlet open to the farmers who wish to send their products to market.

The construction work on the Evansville and Eastern Electric Railway, as it is frequently called, was begun in May 1906, by the Tennis Construction Company of Cincinnati. Vice-President Battin of the company superintended the work, which was completed June 8, 1907.

At this time, however, the road extended from Rockport to Newburg, a distance of twenty-one miles. From Newburg into Evansville the Rockport cars were run over the Evansville,



NEWBURG STATION ON EVANSVILLE RAILWAYS CO. S LINE TO ROCKPORT

Suburban and Newburg tracks, traffic arrangements having been made between the two roads to that end.

In order to have a straight line of their own, it was only necessary for the Evansville & Eastern Electric to build nine miles of track, from Evansville to Newburg, and this line was finished several months ago. The new division of the road starts at the intersection of Kentucky Avenue and Green River Road and runs in a straight line to Newburg. The company has constructed a handsome freight and passenger station at Newburg, and has a good business there; the Sprinklesburg of 1817, the prosperous town of Newburg of today.

In addition to the straight line to Rockport, the company is operating a branch line which taps the main line at a distance of two and a half miles beyond Hatfield and runs out to Richland, a pretty little village which up to a short time ago has been without railroad service of any kind. It might be remembered that the author includes this matter for the simple reason



that all Spencer County, in pioneer days, was a part of Warrick County, and the progress of the people, the construction of railroads, go to show the advancement of the country.

Numerous grain elevators have been built at the stations along the right of way, and the company has put in a number of sidings for the convenience of the farmers who desire to ship in carload lots. At Yankeetown a large grain warehouse and receiving station has been erected, and the Evansville & Eastern Electric is proving of great benefit to the people in that section of the country. The Evansville passenger station is located at the corner of Second and Locust streets, in the Masonic Block.

The present officers of the company are: W. H. McCurdy, President; W. L. Sonntag, Vice-President; Fred W. Reitz, Secretary; Marcus S. Sonntag, Treasurer; W. A. Carson, General Manager; F. C. Storton, Traffic Manager.



ROCKPORT. OWENSBORO AND CANNELTON RAPID TRANSIT BOAT, WHICH MAKES CONNECTIONS WITH THE EVANSVILLE RAILWAYS CO'S. CARS AT ROCKPORT.

*The Boonville National Bank—Formerly Boonville Banking Co.—Seventh among Roll of Honor Banks of Indiana.*

Until 1872 Boonville was without a bank. Prior to that time all of the banking business of the town had been done at Evansville. Not only the merchants but the county treasurers as well were compelled to do their heaviest business away from home. The robbery of the county safe, in 1868, and the committing of other crimes of a lighter grade immediately following the robbery of the county safe, brought about the organization of a home bank.

Lewis J. Miller, ex-county treasurer was largely instrumental in bringing about the organization of the Boonville Banking Company which began doing business on January 1, 1872, with Lewis J. Miller as cashier. The capital at first was only \$10,000 but was soon increased to \$20,000. The stockholders were B. S. Fuller, W. L. Barker, Charles Knapp, L. J. Miller, T. J. Downs, James Wilson, L. A. Baker and Robert Taylor. It proved to be a good financial investment.

In December, 1874, two years after the organization of the Boonville Banking Co., the stockholders of the organization decided to merge the institution into a National Bank. This was done, with a capital of \$50,000. In the new concern the directors were L. J. Miller, president; E. W. Bethell, cashier, and Jacob Weyerbacher, Robert Taylor and T. J. Hudspeth. The National Bank of today is the same one of 1874. It is the largest bank as well as the oldest, having a capital and surplus of \$128,000. It stands seventh among roll of honor banks of Indiana, quite a creditable position for a bank located in so small a town as Boonville to attain.

Lewis J. Miller, the founder of the Boonville National Bank was one of Warrick County's most prominent men of his time. Previous to his banking career, he had served two terms as treasurer of Warrick County, and was educated to the banking business. He was a reliable business man and held the position of president of the institution up to the time of his death.

John P. Weyerbacher is the present president and Eugene H. Gough, cashier. Of the officers and directors little need be said, for they are men who are known all over the county as honest and upright citizens. Mr. Weyerbacher is one of Boonville's representative citizens, is conservative and a practical business man. Likewise with Mr. Gough, the cashier, who is a young man of much ability and honor and honesty guides him with his course with men. Messrs. Jacob Weyerbacher, T. D. Scales and Edward Gough are practical and successful business men. With such a board of directors, the Boonville National Bank has advanced to the front and has attained the position of seventh among roll of honor banks of Indiana, as previously mentioned.

*Organization and Growth of the Peoples Bank—Handsome Bank Building—Report of the Bank Auditing Committee—Excellent Officials.*

The favorably known institution, The People's Bank, was organized on the 8th of January, 1895, and began business in April following. The late J. F. Katterjohn and William L. Barker, following their active participation in the political campaign of 1894, were the moving spirits in the organization. The first board of directors was composed of Frank C. Hepp, J. F. Katterjohn, I. F. Masters, W. L. Barker and L. W. Bohn.

Upon the death of Mr. Hepp, June 4th, 1896, John W. Perigo was appointed his successor. J. F. Katterjohn died in February, 1906, and Clamor Pelzer was appointed to fill the vacancy in the board and elected vice-president.



PEOPLES BANK OF BOONVILLE, IND.



The handsome bank building on the south side of the square is fitted up with the latest equipment of all steel furniture and fixtures, tile floors, colonial design metal ceiling and wainscoting and all the modern time and labor saving devices and machines of a prosperous and progressive banking institution.

The system of bookkeeping employed is simple and concise, every account is balanced and proven daily.

Under date of February 3, 1909, Isham Masters, Clark Thomas and George A. Roth, the bank's auditing committee report that they had made a complete and thorough examination of the cash, notes and securities and all books and accounts of the bank and found every item agreed with the books to a cent. The auditing committee is authorized to make these examinations at any time and without previous notice to the officers. These verifications are in addition to the periodical examinations made by the State Bank Inspector.

The security and safeguarding of the depositor's money has always been the first consideration of the management, and "Solid as a Rock" has become the trade mark of the bank. During the panic of 1908 no limitation was placed upon withdrawals, yet the deposits ran up to the highest point in its history, an experience enjoyed by few, if any, banks in the country. The surplus is \$17,000.00 and capital \$33,000.00 upon which dividends at the rate of twelve per cent are paid.

The directors for 1909 are William L. Barker, president; Clamor Pelzer, vice-president; Louis W. Bohn, cashier and Isham F. Masters and Adolph W. Heim.

#### *Officials of the Warrick Circuit Court—List of Lawyers Who Practice at the Local Bar—Their Residence—County Officials.*

Second Judicial Circuit, Boonville—Judge Circuit Court, Roscoe Kiper, Boonville; Prosecuting Attorney, Louis N. Savage, Rockport; Clerk, Robert Derr, Boonville, and Sheriff, Raymond Scales, Boonville.

Terms—Third Monday of February and May, first Monday of October and December. February and May, terms, six weeks; October and December, four weeks.

Practicing Members of Warrick County Bar, William Z. Bennett, Boonville; James W. Davis, Chandler; Sylvester T. deForest, Boonville; Lenpha A. Folsom, Boonville; Henry F. Fulling, Boonville; Edward Gough, Boonville; Roger D. Gough, Boonville; Chas. M. Hammond, Boonville; Frank H. Hatfield, Boonville; Sidney B. Hatfield, Boonville; Will S. Hatfield, Boonville; James A. Hemenway, Boonville; William A. Hopkins, Newburg; John M. Kohlmeier, Elberfeld; Thomas W. Lindsey, Boonville; Caleb J. Lindsey, Boonville; Robert S. Moore, Boonville; Andrew J. Rutledge, Newburg; John L. Taylor, Boonville; Truman P. Tillman, Boonville; Charles R. Turpen, Lynnville; Marshal R. Tweedy, Boonville; William E. Williams, Boonville; and James R. Wilson, Boonville.

The county officers are William E. Williams, representative; Robert J. Derr, clerk; John W. Wilson, treasurer; Sidney Carter, recorder; Raymond Cherry, auditor; Raymond Scales, sheriff; Frank Farley, coroner; Louis Meyer, surveyor and Frank Ridens, assessor.

#### *Some of the Various Business Institutions of Boonville.*

Allen, Chas. D., Fashionable Tailoring, McCulla Building, West Side Square.  
 Allen, W. H., Monument Works, North Third St.  
 Aust, Edward W., Monuments, Marble and Granite Work, South Third St.  
 Baker, B. W. Coal Co., Third St.

Baker & Harpole, Opera House Barber Shop, West Side Square.  
Baker, L. A., Buggies, Wagons and Farm Implements, North Third St.  
Batteiger, A. J., Harness, Collars, Blankets and Robes, North Third St.  
Bohrer, Julius, Barber, North Side Court Square.  
Becker, Chas., Saloon, North Side Square.  
Begeman, F. L., Livery and Sale Stable, Third St.  
Bennett, W. G., Wall Paper, West Locust west of Standard Office.  
Boonville Electric Light & Power Co., Office Second and Main.  
Boonville Foundry, Third Street one block north Southern Depot.  
Boonville Implement Co., Third Street, south Roth's Store.  
Boonville Milling Co., Division and Fourth, east Southern Depot.  
Boonville Enquirer, G. H. Hazen, Prop'r, northwest corner Court Square.  
Bohrer Drug Co., Ed. Bohrer, Prop'r, West side Square.  
Borer, Dave, Gents' Furnishings, North Side.  
Brown Bros., Saloon and Cafe, North Side Square.  
Bryan, A. C., General Store, Division St.  
Cady, J. Frank, Photographer, North First St.  
Campbell, Claude P., Prop'r, City Lunch Wagon, Corner Third and Main.  
Cherry, Geo., Livery and Feed Stables, North Second St.  
Christ, Bakery and Confectionery, South Side Square.  
Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Co., North Side Square.  
Dedman, Oliver P., Prop'r Up-to-date Saloon, East Side.  
Demberger Drug Co., John A. Demberger, Prop'r, North Side Square.  
Elkhorn Mills, Manufacturers Old Gold and Royal Patent Flour, Q. F. Katterjohn,  
Prop'r, Second and Mill Sts.  
Elzer, John, Farming Implements, Wagons and Seed, West Sycamore.  
Eskew, Daniel, Grocery and Hotel, Corner Third and Locust.  
Eskew, William, Dealer in Leaf Tobacco, North Second St.  
Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank, East Side Public Square.  
Feldwisch, Wm., General Store, Corner Fifth and Division Sts.  
Ferguson, C. C. and Son, Groceries and Queensware, South Side Square.  
Ferguson, Chester, Dentist, Eckstein Building, East Side.  
Floyd, George, Clothing and Men's Furnishings, Northwest Corner Square.  
Fuller, W. W., Real Estate, Insurance and Loans, East Side Square.  
Fuquay and Davis, Grocery, East Locust.  
Gentry Bros., Grocery, Third St.  
Gentry, L. C., Grocery, North Side Square.  
Gordner Bros., Horseshoeing, North Third St.  
Gordner, Chas., Livery and Feed Stable, West Main St.  
Gordner, Gus., Saloon, North Side Square.  
Goad, Geo. M., Prop'r, Modern Grocery, North Third St.  
Griffith and Cunningham, Barbers, East Locust.  
Hazen & Campbell, Painters and Paperhangers, Third St.  
Hebner, P. and Son, Jewelry, North Side Square.  
Hehnbock, F. H., Horseshoeing and General Repair, North Third St.  
Heinzle and Nester, Jewelers, North Side Square.  
Heim, H. M., Prop'r, Saloon, Corner Third and Locust.  
Home Produce Co., Commodore McClary, Prop'r, Railroad Yards.  
Hotel Spencer, Lawrence Dameron, Prop'r, Third St.

- Hudspeth, J. M., Saloon.  
Hudspeth, J. M., Real Estate and Insurance, Office in Opera House.  
Hunton, W. C., Photographer, Northwest Corner Public Square.  
Interurban Bar, Will Boner, Prop'r, Third St.  
Jarrett, Lon W., Prop'r The Golden Rule, Wall Paper, 5 and 10 Cent Goods.  
Kindermann's, Hardware, Stoves, Wire and Nails, North Side Square.  
Klostermeier, Christ, Grocery, Hardware and Paints, East Side.  
Klostermeier and Kaiser, Meat Market, North Third St.  
Koegel, John, Horseshoeing and Repair Work, South Second St.  
Koutz Bros., Merchant Tailors, East Locust.  
Kuntzman, Geo. Sr., Shoe Maker, East Locust.  
Kaiser, Henry, Shoe Maker, Third St. north Trimble Furniture Store.  
Kuntzman, Louis, Bakery and Confectionery, East Side Square.  
Kuntzman, George, Confectionery and Soda Fountain, East Side Square.  
Lipnight's Son, Henry, Wholesale Commission Co., Third St.  
Slaughter, Mrs. Mary, Millinery.  
Loge & Son, Horseshoeing and General Repair, North Second St.  
Lutz and Meyer, Meat Market, East Main.  
Lutz, Philip, Prop'r, Boonville's Green Grocery, East Main.  
Lynch Music Store, Pianos, Phonographs, Records, Etc., South Side.  
Madden, John E., Feed and Sale Stable and Wagon Yard, Walnut St.  
Maurer, Henry J., Dry Goods and Clothing, East Side Square.  
McKenney, Dr. J. W., Dentist, South Side over Owen's Drug Store.  
McKinney, G. L., Livery, East Sycamore.  
Meyer, Geo. W., Department Store, East Side Square.  
Newton, Grant, Oculist and Aurist, Southwest Corner Square, Upstairs.  
Owens, L. W., Prop'r Owens' Drug Store, South Side Square.  
Parker & Baum, Grocery, West Side Square.  
Philips, C. W., Groceries, South Third St.  
Picker Bros., Clothing and Dry Goods, Northwest Corner Square.  
Reed, D. and Sons, Full Line of Gent's Furnishings, East Side Square.  
Reed, John B., Grocery, Third St.  
Rhodes, Jacob F. Restaurant, Third Street, One Door South of Corner.  
Richardson, J. F., Stationery, Books and Notions, West Side Square.  
Robinson, J. M., Saloon, Third St.  
Roth, Geo. J. & Co., Department Store, Southeast Corner Square.  
Roetzel, Henry, Cement, South Third St.  
Seales, T. D. Coal Co., and Eric Canal Coal Co., Second and Main.  
Scales, H. M. & Son, Groceries, North Third St.  
Shafer Bros., Stoves, Furniture, also Licensed Embalmers, West Side Square.  
Singer Sewing Machine Co., North Third St.  
Skelton, J. T., Tonsorial Parlor, Third St.  
Stag Saloon, Chas. J. Nester, Prop'r, Third St.  
St. Charles Hotel, Andrew Franz, Prop'r, Northwest Corner Square.  
Taylor and Boner, Real Estate, Insurance, Loans, Etc., East Side Square, over Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank.  
Tennyson, J. F., Grocery, Third St., Two Doors North Hardware Store.  
The Boonville National Bank, J. P. Weyerbacher, Pres't, West Side Square.



- The People's Bank, Wm. L. Barker, Pres't, South Side Square.  
The Club Saloon, Fred Singer, Prop'r, East Side Square.  
The Standard, Downs and Johnson, Prop'rs, Southwest Corner Square.  
Theatorium, Frank Forrest, Prop'r, South Side Square.  
Thomas & Eifler, Buggies and Harness, South Side Square.  
Thornburg Bros., Farming Implements, Buggies and Wagons, West Side Square.  
Traction Exchange Saloon, Third St., Across from Traction Office.  
Transient House, W. L. Scales, Prop'r, Third St., Half Block South of Public Square.  
Traylor, F. W., Dentist, Office in Hepp Building, Upstairs.  
Trimble, Geo., Furniture and Undertaking, Third Street.  
Warrick Hardware Co., Edward W. Maier, Prop., Corner Third and Main.  
White, C. P. Lumber Co., Building Materials and Manufacturers of Hardwood, Southern Railway and Third St.  
White, R. B. Lumber Co., West Sycamore St.  
Wilder, Mrs. H., Pianos and Organs, South Side Square.  
Williams, Bert, Tonsorial Parlor, Third St.  
Willard Christmas Lumber Co., Shingles, Laths, Lumber, Etc., South Third St., One Block South Southern Railway.  
Wilson Bros., Dry Goods, Clothing and Shoes, Northeast Corner Square.  
Wilson, J. R. and Rice, Lawyers, Real Estate and Loans, Northeast Corner Square.  
Wooley, J., Coal Co., Third St.  
Youngblood, Dr. E. L., Physician, East Main St.



HON. RATLIFF BOON

HON. RATLIFF BOON, Ex-Governor of the State of Indiana, and for sixteen years Representative from the First Congressional District in the National House of Representatives, was born in Georgia, about the year 1780. He was a cousin of the great pioneer, Daniel Boone, and was also a son-in-law to Baily Anderson, one of the earliest settlers of this county. His parents moved to Warren County, Kentucky, while he was very young, and at Danville, in that State, he learned the gunsmith's trade. In 1809 he came to Indiana Territory through the influence of his kinsman, Baily Anderson, and was probably the first to settle in what is now Boon Township, this county, which was named in honor of him. The land upon which he settled and lived during his residence in Warrick County is situated about two miles west of Boonville.

Colonel Boon was one of the most prominent men in Indiana during its early days, and held some of its highest offices within the gift of the people. His education was limited, but he was a man of extraordinary tact and sagacity. He possessed great force of character and had a manner of making loyal friends and bitter enemies. For several years he was Colonel of the Indiana Militia. Upon the organization of Warrick as a territorial county in 1813, as the law at that time required, he was appointed treasurer, which office he held until 1820. In 1816, when Indiana was admitted to the Union, Boon was elected to represent Warrick County in the first State Legislature. This was the beginning of his career as a politician, and he afterwards

held various offices, covering a period of twenty-five years. He was twice elected Lieutenant Governor of Indiana, and during his last term in this office he filled an unexpired term as Chief Executive of the State. He was elected to Congress eight different times, serving in all sixteen consecutive years.

In 1839 he moved to Pike County, Missouri, and while a resident of that State he was defeated by Thomas H. Benton in caucus, as a candidate for United States Senator, after which he virtually retired from public life. However, he desired to live to see Polk elected President of the United States, and a few hours after he received the news of his election, in 1846, he died.

Colonel Boon was married to Miss Deliah Anderson, of Kentucky, daughter of Baily Anderson. The fruits of this marriage were ten children, five boys and five girls, all of whom are now dead. Jesse Boon, a son of Ratliff Boon, gave a large tract of land upon which to locate Boonville, but it was not accepted. The tract is a mile from the present site of Boonville. It was after Jesse Boon, that Boonville was named, and not Ratliff Boon, as so many people are led to believe.

The marked characteristics of Ratliff Boon's public life forcibly reminds one of the backwoods statesman, Davy Crockett. In the annals of Warrick County history no man figures more prominently than Ratliff Boon, and his career is one of which we may well be proud.

GEN. JOSEPH LANE, who became equally as prominent as Hon. Ratliff Boon in the history of Warrick County, was born in North Carolina in 1801, and was only six years old when his father, John Lane, removed to Henderson County, Kentucky. In 1818 his father moved to Warrick County, but through an act of Ratliff Boon, who feared Joseph Lane's popularity would seriously interfere with his political aspirations in this county, caused a strip of land to be transferred from the southeastern part of Warrick to the territory of Vanderburgh County, which included the farm that Mr. Lane had settled upon, thereby making Joseph Lane ineligible to office in this county. However, Gen. Lane afterwards represented Warrick and Vanderburgh counties in the State Senate several times in succession.

And in the Mexican war Gen. Lane distinguished himself equally as much as had his former rival, Ratliff Boon. Lane's regiment was under Gen. Taylor's division, and Joseph Lane's daring and bold methods soon aroused the notice of "Old Rough and Ready," who made Colonel Lane a Brigadier General. In a letter in possession of the author and written by a man who rode beside Gen. Lane at Buena Vista, the following is found: "General Lane, leading his men, marched toward the gap cut in Santa Anna's troops, and the Mexicans, fearing the deadly leaden rain of the backwoods riflemen, broke and fled in wild disorder. Lane made a gallant charge, and he proved to be one of the three prominent men of the battle, the other two being Gen. Taylor and Captain Bragg."

At the close of the war, the President, who had received a report of Gen. Lane's gallant fighting at Buena Vista, appointed him Governor of the Territory of Oregon, and upon the admission of Oregon into the Union, he was elected a senator. General Lane was a delegate from Oregon to the Democratic convention which nominated Franklin Pierce for President in 1852. In 1860 Gen. Lane was nominated for Vice-President on the Brackenridge-Democratic ticket, and his career in that memorable campaign is a part of the records of the country. Gen. Lane was married while living in this county, to Miss Mary Hart, daughter of Matthew Hart. Ten children were the result of this union. Concerning their life the author has been unable to find any data. Where they live is a question the author is unable to answer. Gen. Lane died several years ago. He was a representative pioneer, one of the most prominent men of Warrick County, and who succeeded in the face of his strong opponents. Lane Township in this county, is named in honor of him. Gen. Lane's public services are a permanent part of our national history.



The last act of Gen. Lane's life was to write a running sketch of his life and send it to the Vanderburgh County Historical Society, from which some of the above notes are taken. He died in Roseberg, Oregon, on April 20th, 1881, in his seventy-ninth year.

HUGH MCGARY, the man who founded Evansville, Ind., and who was a prominent citizen of Warrick County during its earliest days, died broken hearted because he had been accused of horse stealing, so show records that were recently discovered at Evansville.

At one time McGary owned all the land comprising the greater part of what is now the downtown business section of Evansville. He had the town incorporated and laid out according to his own ideas. He was Evansville's first postmaster, and he regarded the city as his child.

In his declining days there came the accusation of horse stealing, so the records just found go to show. In those times horse stealing was almost as great a crime as murder. McGary proved his innocence before a pioneer jury, but there were some who cut business relations with him and would not believe him innocent. For a time McGary braved the taunts, but he had soul wounds under the piercing stabs of slander. At times he was unable to conceal his feelings. He suddenly disappeared. Where he went was never ascertained.

He came to Evansville in 1812, so the records say. He tied his canoe to the old elm tree on the water front and looked out over a level plain and saw in it a chance to make a village. He bought a grant from the Federal Government in 1812 for property which is now worth more than \$26,000,000. In 1818 he was Associate Judge of Boonville, and full Judge in 1814. He figured in politics quite often, and in several campaigns was pitted against Ratliff Boon, the famous pioneer settler, and who was latter Governor of Indiana. In one campaign McGary received one vote to about fifty of his opponent.

When the capital of Warrick County was located at Darlington, Evansville was then a part of Warrick County, which was among the first of counties to be laid out in Southern Indiana. The sudden rise of Darlington caused McGary's village to become an utter failure, but when the center of the county was moved to Boonville, Evansville thrived. It was in the 50's that McGary was charged with horse stealing.

Where McGary was born is not known. He was very influential in securing the removal of Warrick County from Darlington to Boonville, thus giving more freedom to the town of his own founding, Evansville.





JAMES A. HEMENWAY

JAMES A. HEMENWAY was born on March 8, 1860, in Boonville, Warrick County, Indiana. He attended school at Boonville, but progressed no further than the eighth grade. His father was not a wealthy man, and "Jim's" services at the post-office were of more value to him than time spent at school. William J. L. Hemenway, son of Israel Hemenway, was appointed postmaster at Boonville in 1861 and retained the place until 1866. In 1872 he was reappointed, holding the office until 1878. It was while a clerk in this office that the ambition to be something seized "Jim" Hemenway, but he kept his ambitions to himself, and in fact made very little effort to get out of his surroundings. He read good books, and between calls to the window he managed to master some of the branches of study.

After the death of his father, "Jim" was seized with the wild west fever and drifted to Iowa. For a short time he worked in a store as a clerk, but the remuneration was almost as small as his prospect for advancement. He then lost no time in going to Kansas, where he filed on a claim of 160 acres. He was not old enough to comply with the homestead laws in his own right, and accordingly entered the land as the head of a family. He broke the virgin soil and planted as many acres in corn as one man could cultivate. But covetous eyes were on his holding and a contest was instituted against him on the ground that he was under age and not the head of a family. Before the contest was determined, the drouth came and in a day the corn was burned and shriveled by the hot winds. Hemenway, with a contest on his hands, did not have a dollar nor a friend who would stake him. There was but one thing to be done and that was to gather buffalo bones on the plains and haul them to Wichita, a distance of fifty miles from where he was located. Wichita was at that time the center of the bone industry. The price on the market was \$5.00 a ton. Two round trips a week were the limit, but through one entire summer and fall Hemenway loaded his wagons and hauled the buffalo bones to market. He realized in this way between \$6.00 and \$10.00 a week, which barely supported him and afforded feed for his horses.

However hard he might struggle, Hemenway discovered he must lose. The contest went against him. He sold his wagon and team and left Kansas in 1878 to seek the folks back home. After returning to Indiana he became a sewing machine agent. Now when he talks of his career, he insists that this experience was the most profitable of his life, and in his presence the sewing machine agent cannot be abused.

Finally "Jim" Hemenway made his way to the Warrick County home place at Boonville, and began the study of law. He had been home from Kansas but a few years when he was nominated for prosecuting attorney on the Republican ticket. The district was strongly Democratic, and even Hemenway's friends did not think that he had a ghost of show for election. In fact, he was merely put on the ticket to "fill up." He made a house to house canvass in his old sewing machine wagon. When the votes were counted Hemenway found himself in the prosecuting attorney's office with votes to spare and much knowledge to gain. Through toil and perseverance, and through the aid of Judge Rheinhard [now deceased], formerly the dean of the law department of Indiana University at Bloomington, he fitted himself for the position to which he was re-elected two years later. The story of how young Hemenway was first placed upon the ticket for prosecuting attorney is as follows: One day he was on his way home from the tobacco factory in Boonville where he was then employed. One of the Republican leaders accosted him and asked him how he would



like to go on the ticket as the party's candidate for prosecuting attorney. "You understand there is no chance of being elected," said his friend, "but we've got to fill out the ticket and we might as well put you on as anybody else." "Allright, put me on," said the young man from the tobacco factory, who knew nothing concerning his opponent, William Land, a formidable member of the bar and as good a jurist as then resided in this section of the state.

"Well, I borrowed an old horse and hitched him to my sewing machine wagon and went into the campaign," said Hemenway as he related this incident of his life. "The judicial circuit was composed of the counties of Warrick, Spencer and Perry. I made up my mind that I would use the nomination to advertise myself and after election would open up a law office. I never thought of winning, but I hurried that old nag over the hills and I believe I shook hands with nearly every man, woman and child living in the three counties, and I did it in three months. To the surprise of myself and a majority of my friends, I walked into the prosecutor's office with a majority of 600 votes over Judge Land."

Here was a young man who had never tried a law case in his life, elected prosecuting attorney for three counties. "My impulse was to back out," said Hemenway, "but after I thought it over I decided to 'stick' instead of 'back.' Judge Rheinhard was my closest friend and it was through him that I made a success. He told me what was what and I remembered. I won my first case and the majority of them afterwards". While in the office Hemenway established a record and reputation for himself, and the party leaders in the First District recognized the young man as an able manager.

In 1890 Hemenway was made District chairman in order that he might harmonize party differences brought about by the Harrison-Gresham fight. The work brought Mr. Hemenway into contact with active politics, and permitted a Congressional bee to nudge its person beneath his hat. In 1894 he was nominated after a spirited convention that was held at Evansville, and after a long siege of balloting failed to nominate and adjourned to meet at Mt. Vernon, at which place Senator Hemenway was nominated, defeating Col. Frank B. Posey of Evansville and A. P. Twineham of Princeton, Indiana. His opponent in the race for Congress was Arthur H. Taylor of Petersburg, Indiana, a Democrat who was then the Representative in Congress from the First District and whom he defeated. In 1896 he defeated Thomas Duncan of Princeton, "the Bryan of Indiana," and in 1898 defeated him again. Colonel Alfred Dale Owen was defeated by Congressman Hemenway in 1900, but by only a small majority, and he proved to be the hardest opponent ever pitted against Mr. Hemenway. He defeated John W. Spencer of Evansville in 1902 and defeated Albert G. Holcomb of Fort Branch in 1904, by the largest majority ever given Mr. Hemenway.

In 1905 he resigned as a Member of Congress to take a seat in the United States Senate, made vacant by the election of Senator Charles W. Fairbanks to the Vice-Presidency of the United States. He was the unanimous choice of the Republicans of the State Legislature after a spirited contest in which six formidable opponents were arrayed against him, namely: Gov. Winfield T. Durbin, Hon. Harry S. New, E. D. Crumpacker, Hon. Charles B. Landis, Hon. Charles W. Miller and Hon. George McCullough. The opponents, realizing the strength of Mr. Hemenway, withdrew from the race, and his name for United States Senator was presented to the Legislature by Judge Edward Gough, Republican Representative from Warrick County, and a very close friend of Senator Hemenway.

While in the lower House, Mr. Hemenway became chairman of the Appropria-

tions Committee, and immediately upon his entrance to the Senate he was placed on the Appropriations Committee, the Committee on Military Affairs and the Committee on Claims, in which committees he took high rank because of his previous service in the House of Representatives. There are very few pieces of important legislation that has passed Congress in the last twelve years that Mr. Hemenway has not had a hand in framing. He was soon recognized by the leaders in both branches of Congress as a man of profound common sense. In discussing Senator Hemenway with Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives, a friend remarked that Hemenway is a man of great common sense. "You are mistaken," replied the Speaker, "he is a man of uncommon sense."

Mr. Hemenway has won all of his offices by vote of the people, except the office of United States Senator, to which he was elected by the legislature. In the spring of 1908 Senator Hemenway was endorsed by the Republican State Convention, by unanimous vote, for re-election to the senate, and the Republican candidates for the Legislature throughout the state were instructed by their constituents to vote for his re-election. On account of local state issues, however, the people elected a Democratic Legislature in 1908, which resulted in Senator Hemenway's retirement from the Senate on March 4, 1909. He was made the caucus nominee without opposition by the Republican members of the Legislature, but the Republicans being in the minority, Hon. Benjamin F. Shively of South Bend, Indiana, was elected as his successor.

In the campaign of 1908, Senator Hemenway's home County of Warrick was the only Democratic county in the state that went Republican. Many rock-ribbed Republican counties that formerly gave great majorities, went Democratic, but Warrick County, which is normally over 250 Democratic, elected a Republican member of the Legislature as a tribute to Senator Hemenway.

Mr. Hemenway's career affords a great example of what a young man of grit and industry may accomplish. Although his biography in the Congressional Directory gives little hint of his early struggles, they are well known by his neighbors at home. He is a Warrick County product, being at the time of his election to the Senate, the only United States Senator who lived in the same town in which he was born.

Mr. Hemenway's family consists of his wife and three children. Mrs. Hemenway, who was Miss Ann Eliza Alexander, is the daughter of William Alexander, a pioneer of Warrick County, and concerning whom considerable mention is made elsewhere. Of the three Hemenway children, Mrs. A. Bennett Gates is the eldest. George Rheinhard Hemenway is the only son. Miss Estelle is the youngest member of the family. Mr. Hemenway is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Masonic and Woodmen of the World lodges of Boonville.

Author's Note:—Senator James A. Hemenway is the grandson of Israel Hemenway, who is a descendant of Jason Hemenway of Connecticut, who married Lucy Densmore in 1746. Mrs. James A. Hemenway is a descendant of Ratliff Boone, who for many years represented Indiana in the Congress of the United States, and was also Governor while the state was a territory and after it was admitted to the Union.

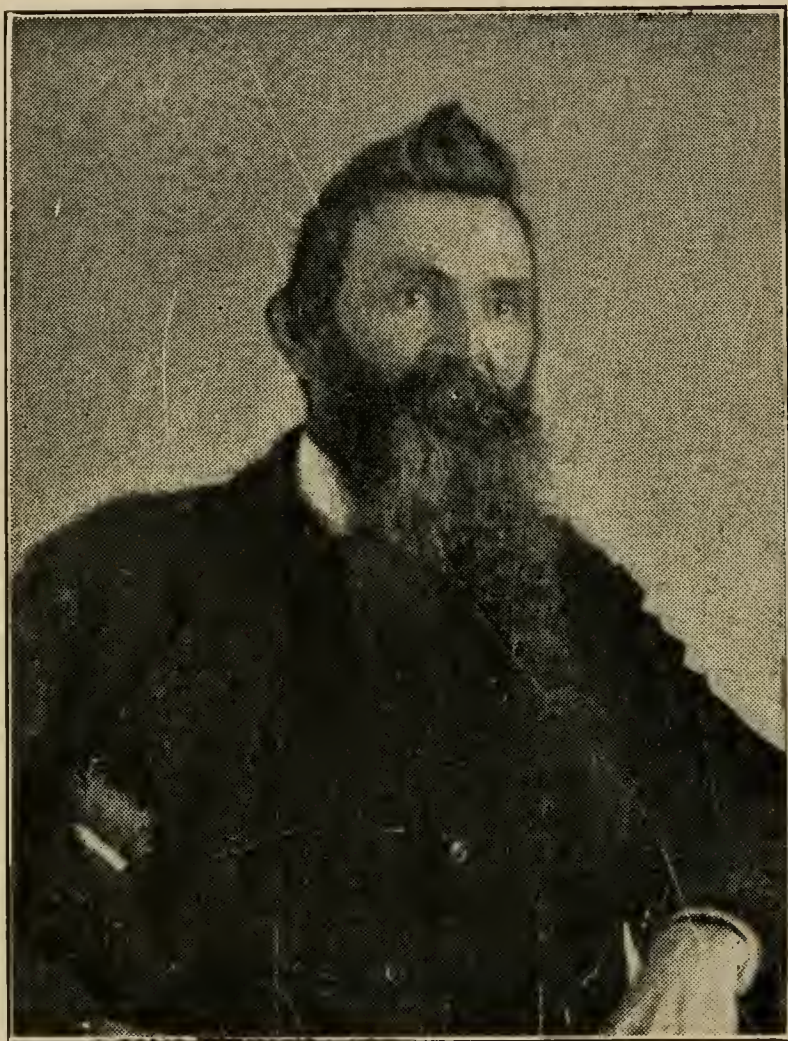


MRS. JAMES A. HEMENWAY

MRS. JAMES A. HEMENWAY, nee Alexander, wife of Hon. James A. Hemenway, was born in Warrick County, on October 12th, 1863. She was one of the eleven children born to William and Nancy J. (Wilder) Alexander. She moved to Boonville with her parents in 1882 and three years later was married to James A. Hemenway, at that time an employee in a local tobacco factory. Three children are the result of their union, two girls and one boy, namely, Mrs. A. Bennett Gates, of Indianapolis, George Rheinhard and Estelle. Mrs. Hemenway is a devoted wife and mother and is highly respected by all who know her.

Author's Note:—Mrs. Ann Eliza Hemenway is a great-grand-daughter of Ratliff Boon, who was a cousin to the pioneer hunter, Daniel Boone, and her great-great-grandfather was Baily Anderson, one of the first white men to settle within the old Warrick County.





WILLIAM J. L. HEMENWAY

WILLIAM J. L. HEMENWAY, one of ten children born to Israel and Hannah Hall Hemenway, was born in 1833 near Center Church in Warrick County. He secured a fairly good education, although he had but a small time to devote to his studies, the farm needing his attention. In 1853 he married Sarah A. McClellan, a daughter of Alexander McClellan of West Va., at Newburg, Ind., and during his short timed residence in that vicinity, was interested in farming. In 1855 he located in Boonville and entered into the dry goods business, being located in a small shack on the East side of the court square. His business house was situated about where the Meyer Department store now stands. In 1861 Mr. Hemenway was appointed postmaster at Boonville and held that position until 1866, all during the troublesome times of the Civil War. At the expiration of his term as Boonville postmaster, he again entered into business, but in 1872, six years later, was reappointed postmaster, which position he held until the time of his death on March 29, 1878. Mr. Hemenway was a member of the Free Mason fraternal organization and also a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, which was founded in Boonville by his father, Israel Hemenway. The union of our subject to Sarah A. McClellan resulted in the birth of four children, one dying in infancy. The three living children are William I.,

age fifty years; James A., age forty-seven and Lucy M., age thirty-six. Mrs. Hemenway resides at her home in Boonville with her daughter, Miss Lucy.

The General Baptist Herald in its issue of April 4, 1878, in commenting on the life of the subject of this sketch, said: "In the death of Mr. Hemenway, Boonville has indeed lost one of its best and most highly esteemed citizens. In the capacity of a public officer, Mr. Hemenway gave general satisfaction. He has for many years been an acceptable member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and has been considered by all who knew him, to be a consistent Christian."

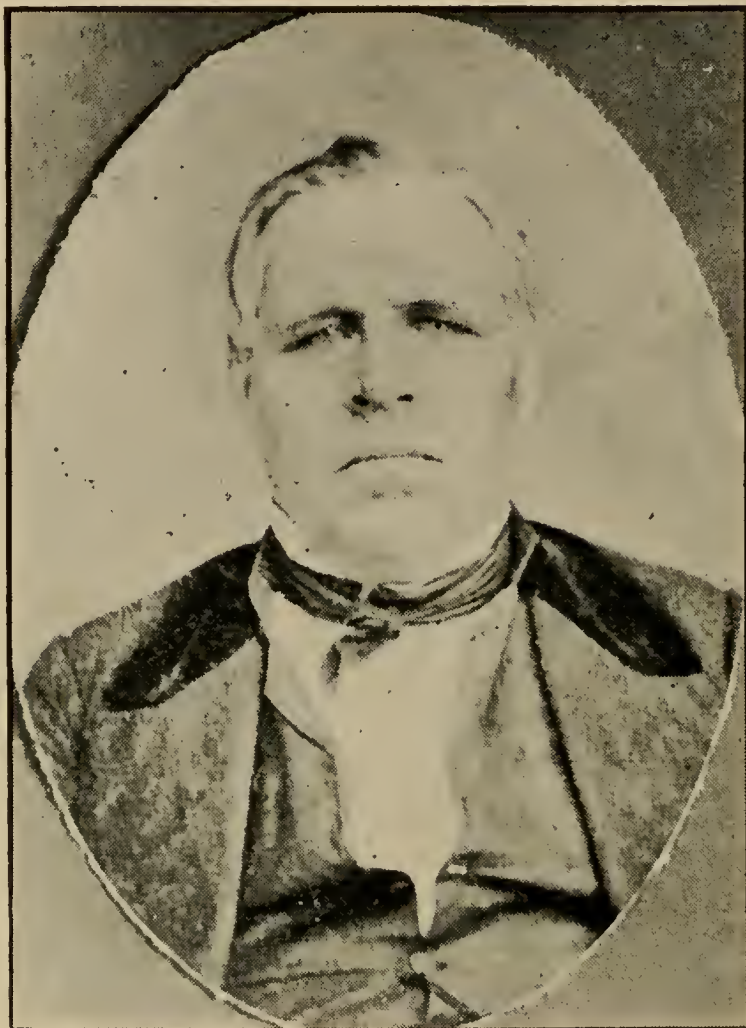


MRS. W. J. L. HEMENWAY

MRS. W. J. L. HEMENWAY was born near Morgantown, Va., in Monongahela County on the Monongahela River, on March 8, 1826, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McClellan. She secured a common education in her Virginia home and was a talented young girl, being considered very bright when a small child. She came to Indiana in 1851, settling at Newburg where she married William J. L. Hemenway a few years later. Four children were born to this union, one of whom is dead. She is the mother of Senator James A. Hemenway.

Mrs. Hemenway resides at her home in Boonville, and is still active although eighty-three years of age. Her daughter, Miss Lucy, resides with her. Mrs. Hemenway has an excellent memory and the author is indebted to her for much of the old historical lore weaved in the matter found in this history.





BENJAMIN HALL

BENJAMIN HALL, the fourth in a family of nine children born to William and Elizabeth Hall, was born December 20th, 1808, in England. William Hall, who was born on July 10th, 1774, was a descendant from one of the old English families, and his wife, Elizabeth, was a lady of polished manners and was highly accomplished. She, likewise, was of an excellent old English family. She was a lady of extraordinary intellect, and it is from her that the subject of this sketch inherited much of the talent and ability which he displayed throughout his career, from boyhood to old age.

Other than Benjamin, the children born to William and Elizabeth Hall are as follows: Mary, Caleb, Elizabeth, Hannah (who married Israel Hemenway. See sketch), Ebenezer, Ephriam, John and Martha. All the children are now dead, but during their lifetime followed vocations of credit. The boys of this family all turned to religious work and became ministers of the gospel. But of the nine, Benjamin Hall became the most famous, and by his acts and career, the name of Hall has been emblazoned and remembered.

William and Elizabeth Hall immigrated to the United States in 1820, locating at first at Evansville. Their journey across the wilderness, through Ohio, and the struggles against the red skins mark the opening chapters of this family in this country. At last, however, they



arrived at the site where Gen. Hugh McGary had planned his town, now the city of Evansville, but they did not remain there. North of Evansville was a settlement known as the Ingle settlement, and which family had located there only a few years previous. On account of the unsafe condition of the country at this time, it was the custom for the several families to band together for protection from the Indians and wild animals. It was about the same year that the Hemenways from New York also located in that neighborhood.

William Hall trapped, hunted and did various kinds of work to support his family, and was a hardworking man. He was unable to give his children an education of any great means, and our subject received most of his teachings from his mother and from the old books that he could borrow. He was like Lincoln, and would read for hours at night, not only from histories and odes and such, but from the Bible. He followed the writings of the prophets very closely, and his mother being a religious turned woman, it was not uncommon that he professed religion in 1830 and took up church work as his life's study and vocation.

His first work along this line was begun in a church located on the Stringtown Road leading to Evansville, where he appeared at times and preached. He became known throughout the entire section of Kentucky, even over to Red Banks, now Henderson, Ky., Indiana and Illinois as a Presbyterian minister, having accepted that creed for his guidance in his work. He became prominent by his preachings at Rockport, Ind., then known as Yellow Banks, going there in 1840. Mount Pisgah, one of the first churches of Warrick County, was founded by Rev. Ben Hall, the ground for which was donated by Thomas F. Johnson. (See Sketch.) Rev. Hall appeared at Mount Pisgah once each month, following a circuit and preaching to the various communities over Southern Indiana. Mount Pizgah was begun in 1843 but was not completed until 1845. Such men as Thomas F. Johnson, Israel Hemenway, A. M. Phelps and John Brackenridge were supporters of the church.

Rev. Hall and Abraham M. Phelps, one of the pioneer settlers of the county, became fast friends, and it was these two men who established Delany Academy at Newburg. Ebenezer Hall, a brother to the subject of this sketch, had been preaching at Newburg previous to the advent of his brother Benjamin. A. M. Phelps erected the first house of worship there, and in 1841 Benjamin Hall became the pastor and continued his labors until 1863, a period of twenty-two years. In 1851 a different church was constructed and the original building donated to the Cumberland Presbyterian Academy or Delany Academy.

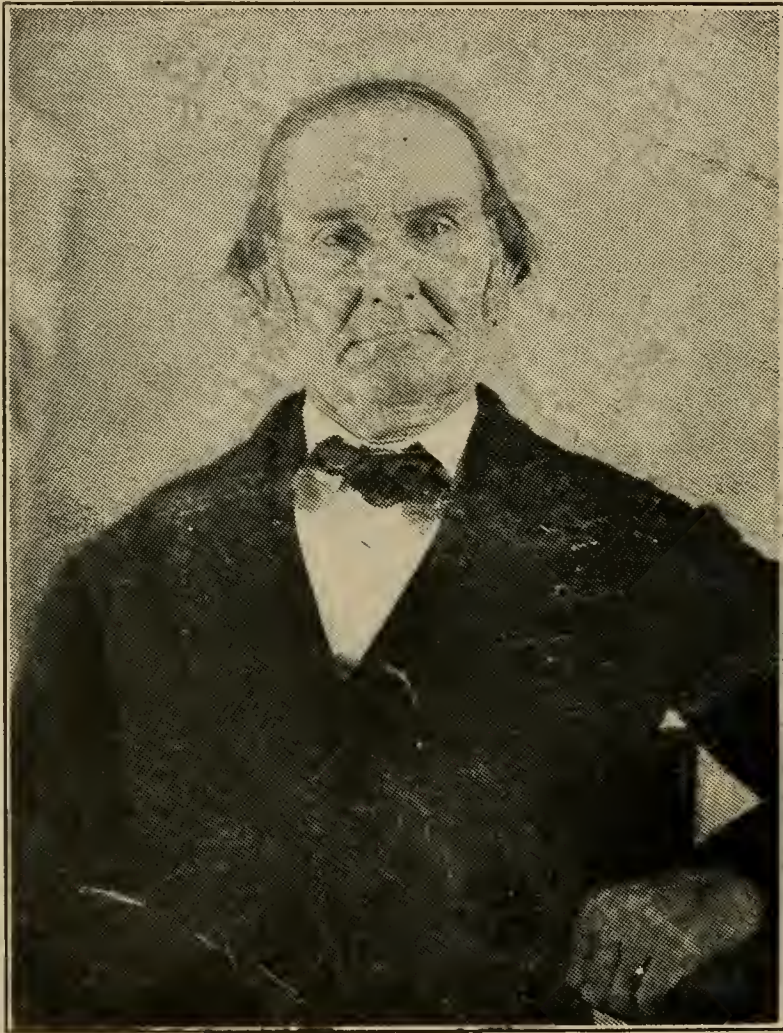
In 1865 Rev. Hall removed to Iowa from Indiana and there became a circuit rider and was soon known all over the State as the great Presbyterian minister. He immediately fell into favor with the people and remained in Iowa until the time of his death, which occurred in 1885. Blood poisoning was the cause of his demise, brought on from continuous smoking, which was then practiced by nearly all ministers.

Benjamin Hall was one of Warrick County's early framers. His work was the beginning of the advancement, which as yet, has never ceased. He was highly esteemed by his fellowmen and his seventy-three years of life were spent in beneficial work, of which all the people in the communities in which he mingled, were benefited.

ISRAEL HEMENWAY, the son of John and Elizabeth (Day) Hemenway was born in Genessee County, New York, on January 18th, 1810. The Hemenways come from English stock, and the father of John Hemenway was a participant in the Revolutionary War. Tradition has it that he was also a valuable fighter with the settlers against the Iroquois Indians, which devastated property and lives when they broke loose upon their expeditions of depredation and plunder.

When our subject was ten years old, his parents and the other members of the family left New York for a home in the West, and after a long and toilsome journey they arrived at

a little settlement which was named after General Evans, and which was planned by Hugh McGary. There were only a few huts there at that time, and McGary lived there in an open-faced camp, being a member of the rangers who carried on expeditions against the treacherous Indians. John Hemenway located near the Ingle settlement. Great care was taken in crossing the unsettled country by John Hemenway and his wife, for at that time the red skins were in arms against the encroaching white people. The English had made friends with the Indians when Vincennes was captured from Colonel Hamilton in 1779 by General Clark, and on the eve of the war of 1812 the English had a standing reward for the settler's scalps, so the Indians



ISRAEL HEMENWAY

surprised the immigrants on their westward journey, took them prisoners and after treacherously murdering them, would take the scalps to the post trader at Detroit and be paid the price agreed upon, depending on the age and sex. At that time there were few incidents where the Indians showed the milk of human kindness, and John Hemenway was alert for the prowling red skin as he came westward, for he knew as did General Sheridan, that "The only good Indians are dead Indians."

Education for Israel Hemenway was not to be had during the troublesome times of the second war for Independence. His mother was his chief teacher, but he learned much by his



own efforts. When he once heard something explained, he never forgot, and besides he was a willing listener and very bright. The greater part of Mr. Hemenway's education was secured after his arrival at a mature age, when he was engaged in business. It might be said that his education was received by his dealings.

The death of John Hemenway took place when Israel was about twelve years of age. He had been to Evansville to secure some lumber and upon returning home, fell from the wagon and the wheels passed over his body, killing him almost instantly. Thus it devolved upon the son to become a supporter for his mother, and she apprenticed him to Joshua Stevens who owned a tannery at Evansville, with whom he remained until he was twenty-one years of age.

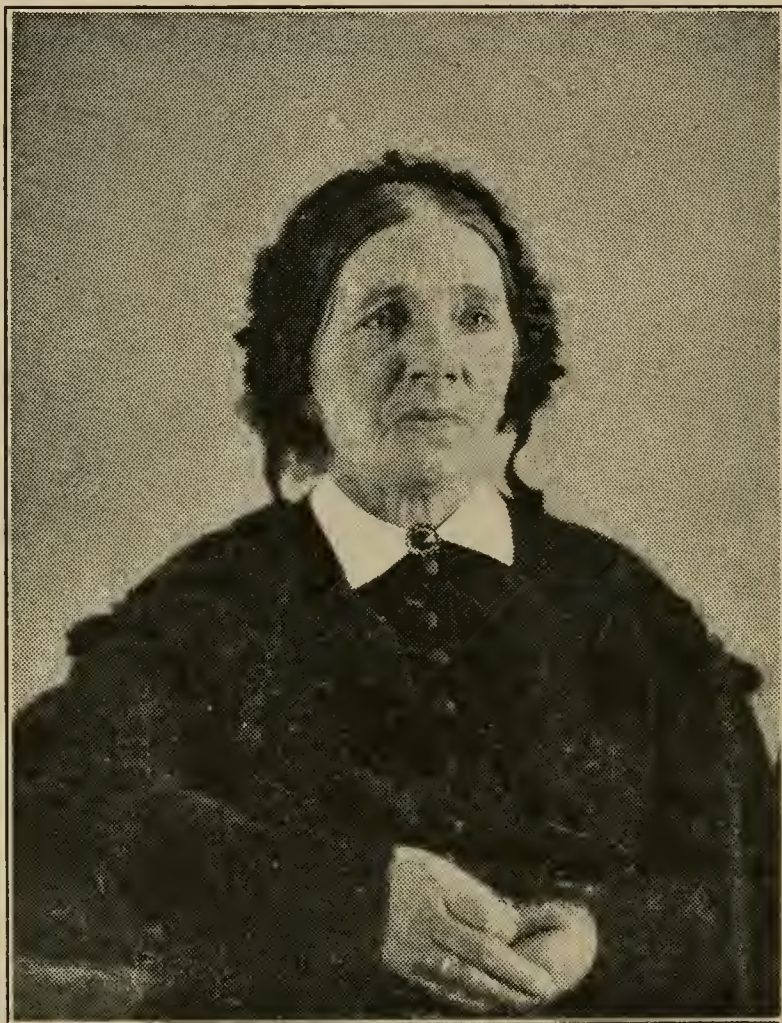
Upon his leaving, Stevens, our subject, returned home where he married Hannah Hall, a daughter of William Hall, who were English people also. The ceremony was performed at the home of William Hall on December 8th, 1831. Mr. Hemenway then purchased ten acres of land of the farm, now known as the Jahu Stone place and there entered in business for himself, conducting a tannery. By his savings, he was soon enabled to build him a comfortable home, and in 1833 he secured a grant of eighty acres from the Government which he farmed and from which he realized considerable money. He still conducted his tannery however, and in 1832 when the Erie Canal was being built, he employed a number of shoemakers to work for him and carried on an extensive business with the canal workers. In 1850 Mr. Hemenway purchased one hundred and twenty acres more and added it to his farm, upon which he continued to live until 1860 when he moved to Boonville.

He sold his farm to Une Bethell, and coming to Boonville engaged in the dry goods business with John Johnson, his son-in-law, as a partner. In this business too much credit was given, and in 1875 the firm failed with \$25,000 in accounts on their books.

Israel Hemenway, in 1866, founded the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at this place, donating \$1,500 as his share. Others who were influential in the constructing of the church were John Johnson and Dr. W. G. Ralston.

To his union with Hannah Hall, Israel Hemenway was the father of ten children, only two of whom are now living. The children are: William James Lyon, Benjamin Ely McCluskey, Mary Elizabeth Emiline, Mariannia, Israel Harrison, Sarah Ann, Harriet Sophia, Mary Isabel, Lucy Marian and Netta Paullena. Mrs. Mariannia Johnson and Benjamin Hemenway are the only living children. Hannah Hall died in 1874. Israel Hemenway was married a second time to Mrs. Elizabeth Finch, a sister of Dr. W. G. Ralston. She died in 1905, childless. Israel Hemenway died April 7th, 1886.





MRS. HANNAH HALL HEMENWAY

HANNAH HALL HEMENWAY, wife of Israel Hemenway, and one of nine children born to William and Elizabeth Hall, was born in England, November 13, 1810. She came to the United States with her parents in 1820 and located near the Ingle settlement in what is now known as Vanderburgh County, then Warriek. She was married to Israel Hemenway on December 8th, 1831. To this union ten children were born. (See sketch of Israel Hemenway for names.)

Mrs. Hemenway was a person of highly intellectual qualities and was a kind and loving mother. She was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. She died in 1874.



THOMAS P. LITTLEPAGE

THOMAS PRICE LITTLEPAGE was born on a farm in Luce Township, Spencer County, Indiana, January 6, 1873. Graduated from common schools in Spencer County. Taught school eight years. Spent four years in George Washington University, Washington, D. C., taking the degrees of LL. B. and LL. M. Was appointed special attorney in the Bureau of Corporations and served in that capacity for several years. Resigned in April, 1906, to accept position as private secretary to Senator Hemenway.





WILLIAM ALEXANDER

suffer at the hands of the marauders and guerilla parties that devastated land and home during the strife. Although he never took an active part in politics, he was a Republican in belief, and was a strong Lincoln man in the presidential contest of 1860.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER was born in Warrick County, Indiana, near Chandler on February 19, 1823. His parents were Randolph and Malinda (Boon) Alexander, his mother being a daughter of Hon. Ratliff Boon, ex-Governor of the State of Indiana, and for sixteen years Representative from the First Congressional District in the National House of Representatives. Our subject's grandmother was Deliah Anderson of Kentucky, the daughter of Baily Anderson, who was one of the very first settlers of Warrick County, and about whom considerable mention will be found in the historical section of this history.

Our subject received a common school education, working on his father's farm during the spring and summer and attending school in the winter. However, he obtained most of his education after his marriage by pursuing a regular and systematic course of study in the chimney corner at night. In March of 1848 on the twenty-third day he was married to Miss Nancy J. Wilder, a daughter of Samuel J. Wilder of Vermont. Eleven children were the result of the union, one of which, William Franklin, died in infancy. The other children are: Mrs. Mary Slaughter, Mrs. James A. Hemenway, Albert R., Andrew W., Charles, Mrs. Belle Wilder, George Homer, Robert Boon, Mrs. Will Stevens and Mrs. Charles Brizius.

During the late war Mr. Alexander was a decided Union man and did much to aid the cause by helping to feed and clothe soldier's families, and otherwise encouraging the work of fighting our battles. He was a member of the Home Guards and kept a close watch that the people of this section of the State did not



During the time from 1823 to 1882 Mr. Alexander had remained upon the farm near Chandler tending his crops and cultivating the land. His farm was composed of very arable soil, and as a farmer he was a success in every sense of the word. In 1882 he removed from Ohio Township to Boonville. He continued to conduct the business of his farm, going to and from there in a buggy. He died at his home in Boonville on Saturday, April 29th, 1899, at the age of seventy-six years, two months and ten days. Funeral services were held at the residence by Rev. Samuel Reid, interment taking place at Maple Grove Cemetery. Mr. Alexander, up to the time of his death, retained a wonderful vigor of mind. He was a highly respected citizen of Warrick County, a good husband and a kind and indulgent father.

Mrs. William Alexander, the wife of our subject, is still living. She is seventy-nine years of age and resides with her son-in-law, Mr. Will Stevens. She is hale and hearty and always looks to the better side of human nature. Her qualities of mind are strong, and age has not feebled her mental powers.



JUDGE JOHN B. HANDY

JOHN BRACKENRIDGE HANDY, deceased, for several years Judge of the Second Judicial District of Indiana, was a careful student, a successful lawyer and an able and just judge. He was born at Washington, D. C., on August 27th, 1828, being the eldest of a family of eight children born to Edward G. and Atillia A. Handy. Our subject was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was a nephew of John A. Brackenridge, one of the ablest pioneer lawyers of Southern Indiana.

In 1841 his father moved to Boonville; resided on a farm in Hart Township for a while, and finally settled three miles west of Boonville. The monotony of farm life was not compatible with young John's nature, and when about sixteen years old, he ran away from home, and sought what he considered, more congenial employment. He hired to an old lady living on First Street in Evansville, to sell pies, cakes, pecans, oranges and fruits to the travellers on

passing steamboats, and continued in that delectable business until he became even more disgusted with it than farm life, when he returned home.

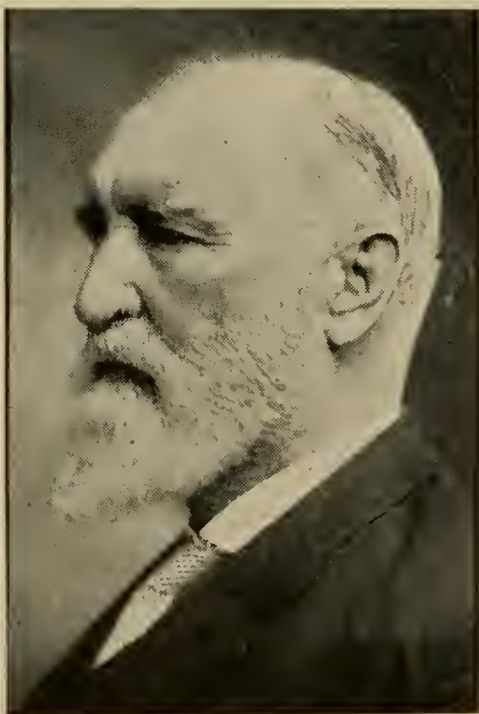
To imagine the once grave judge a "peanut vender" gives one an irresistible sense of the ludicrous. He afterwards accepted a position as clerk in the store of his uncle, Thomas J. Brackenridge, at Carrsville, Livingston County, Kentucky, which he held some time. As such things as schools were "few and far between" in that day, his education was obtained chiefly through his own efforts. However, he attended Delany Academy at Newburg a short time, which was then regarded one of the principal educational institutions in this section. He early manifested a great love for study, and determined to become a lawyer. Accordingly he read some law under his uncle, John A. Brackenridge, and in the fall of 1852 he entered the law school

at Louisville, Ky. During the spring and summer of 1853 he attended law school at Lebanon, Tenn., and in the following fall was admitted to Warrick County bar. He moved to Newburg and there commenced the practice of law.

On the 28th of May, 1854, he was married to Amanda E. Muir, daughter of Dr. Muir, one of the earliest physicians of Boonville. The result of this marriage was two children, only one of whom is now living, Pinta, the widow of E. W. Bethell, who was cashier of the Boonville National Bank for sometime. He resided at Newburg until 1862, when, in consequence of the war breaking out, causing a general stagnation of business, he removed to the old homestead, three miles west of Boonville.

In partnership with George W. Brackenridge, he commenced the practice of law in Boonville in 1862, but this partnership only lasted about one year, when it was dissolved, and the former removed to San Antonio, Texas, where he has resided ever since, and has become president of the First National Bank of that place. In October, 1872, Mr. Handy was nominated by the Democratic party and elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the district comprising the counties of Warrick, Vanderburgh, Gibson and Posey. In 1876 he was nominated by the Democratic party and elected Judge of the Second Judicial District, which was comprised of Warrick, Spencer, Perry and Crawford counties. Our subject was a hard student of both law and general literature and he possessed one of the largest and best selected libraries in Indiana. His death occurred June 22, 1896.

In speaking of Judge Handy, George W. Brackenridge in a recent letter to the author says: "I looked upon him as one of the best read and purest men it had been my chance to meet. While reticent and rather abrupt in manner, exhibiting but little of the vast store of legal and ethical lore which his studious life had enabled him to collect, he was, nevertheless, an excellent character and a most worthy friend."



GEORGE W. BRACKENRIDGE

GEORGE W. BRACKENRIDGE, second son of Hon. John A. Brackenridge was born near Boonville, Ind., on January 14, 1832. His early education was secured in "the little log schoolhouse over by the hill" and he applied himself vigorously to the spelling book and the arithmetic. He attended college at Bloomington, Ind., and later spent a few months in the Presbyterian University at Hanover. He studied engineering for a short time and left college to take up the practice of engineering.

At the age of nineteen he went to Texas, settling at Port Lavaca where he conducted a general store. From Port Lavaca he went to Saguin and then to Texana. At all of these places Mr. Brackenridge was in business. At the outbreak of the Civil War he returned to the North where he remained until 1865 when he returned to the South, settling at San Antonio. The fol-

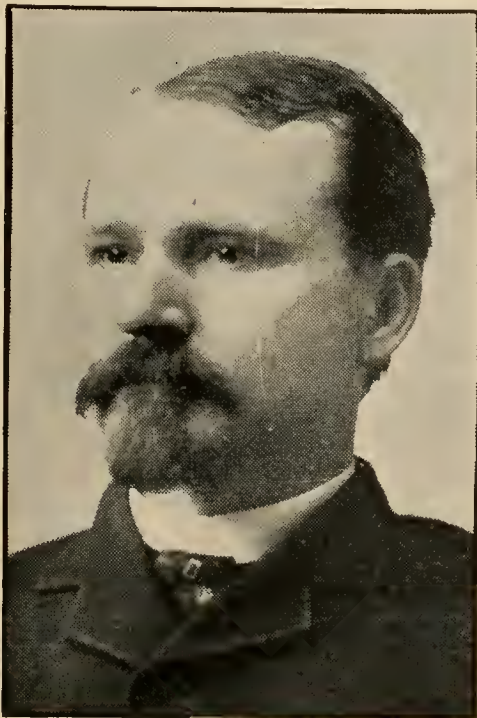
lowing year he founded the San Antonio National Bank, and since its organization he has been its only president.



During his many years of banking, Mr. Brackenridge has secured quite a foothold in the path of success and has given very liberally to educational institutions. In Texas he is known as education's best friend. He has greatly promoted the public school system of San Antonio in its present state of high efficiency, having been at various times the President of the School Board. From its earliest beginnings he has been a Regent of the State University, and it has received the advantages, not only of his wise counsel, but of donations from him in aid of buildings.

Mr. Brackenridge is one of Warrick's great men, and Warrick has produced as many as any county in Indiana. Mr. Brackenridge is not only Warrick's great man, but the Nation's as well.

DR. ROBERT J. BRACKENRIDGE, now located at Austin, Texas, was born in Boonville December 28, 1839. He is the son of John A. Brackenridge, a Henry Clay elector and an attorney of well known reputation, who was located in this section of the State at that time. His mother, Isabella Helena Brackenridge, nee Graham, was the daughter of James McCulla, or McCullough. Dr. Brackenridge's family moved to Texas in 1853, and during his boyhood days, he attended school and was a cowboy. Later he attended Hanover College in Indiana. He had some experiences in the army and participated in skirmishes with the Sioux Indians in Minnesota. He studied medicine with Dr. W. R. McMahan of Mankato, Minn., and was a graduate of Rush Medical College of Chicago in 1867. Dr. Brackenridge practiced medicine several years and then entered the banking business. Later he became president of the Frontier Telegraph Company in Texas, and for many years was president of the Austin Bible Society. Dr. Brackenridge's earliest recollections of Warrick County are of Benjamin Hall, an account of whom will be found elsewhere herein, Israel Hemenway, Superintendent of Mount Pisgah Sunday School and of two Sunday School teachers, a Mr. Kelso and Miss Haynes. He recalls the names of a few of the early school teachers, namely, Townsend Nolen, Mr. Stebbins, Newton Pace, Miss Mary Ann DeForest and J. T. Brackenridge.



CALEB S. DENNY

CALEB S. DENNY was born in Monroe County, Indiana, May 13, 1850. His father, James H. Denny, was a native of Mercer County, Kentucky, and his mother of Bontetourt County, Virginia.

Caleb was the youngest of eleven children. His father moved to Warrick County in 1853 settling on the farm adjoining Boonville on the north, in recent years known as the David Hart place. There the large family lived until after the death of James H. Denny, which occurred in December, 1861.

Three of Caleb's brothers went to the war, and this caused a removal of his mother and the younger members of the family from the farm, and Caleb commenced to learn the tinner's trade in 1863, as the public schools were then suspended. However, when Prof. J. D. Forest opened his school in the old Warrick County Seminary building



in 1864, he abandoned his work in the tin shop and commenced to prepare himself for college. After his preparatory course, ending with a term at an academy at Edwardsport, in Knox County, he entered the Freshman class at Asbury (now DePauw) University in the fall of 1866. After passing through the Freshman and Sophomore years, he taught school in Warriek County for two years and then, at the age of twenty, went to Indianapolis as Assistant State Librarian. He has ever since resided at the capital.

He had commenced the study of the law before leaving Boonville, in the office of John B. Handy. After quitting the State Library in 1871, he read law in the office of Test, Coburn & Burns and was admitted to the bar in 1872. The next year he was appointed Assistant Attorney General of Indiana, and served one term in that capacity. He then took up the practice of the law, which profession he has ever since adhered to, being uninterrupted in his practice only when he held the office of Mayor.

In 1882 he was elected City Attorney of Indianapolis and again elected to the same office in 1884. While serving his second term, he was nominated for Mayor by the Republican convention, winning on the second ballot over five prominent citizens of Indianapolis, namely: General George F. McGinnis, Judge John L. McMaster (the then incumbent of the office), General James R. Carnahan, David B. Shideler and Harvey B. Stout. His Democratic opponent was Thomas Cottrell. Mr. Denny was elected and assumed the duties of the office January 1, 1886.

He was unanimously re-nominated for the office of Mayor in the fall of 1887, and was elected by a largely increased majority over his Democratic opponent, Dr. George F. Edenharter, at present the Superintendent of the Indiana Central Hospital for the Insane. Mr. Denny declined to stand for a third term, having become anxious to resume the active practice of the law.

Judge Thomas L. Sullivan, a Democrat, was elected to the office for two terms succeeding Mr. Denny's retirement, defeating General John Coburn and Hon. William W. Herod.

The new city charter having been passed by the legislature, Mr. Denny was again induced to run for the office of Mayor in the fall of 1893, and his opponent was Judge Sullivan, who had been nominated the third time by his party. Perhaps the most stubbornly fought and exciting campaign that has ever occurred in the history of the capital city followed the nominations that year. Thomas Taggart was chairman of the Democratic city committee and had before carried his party to victory in the County and State, in two campaigns, as its chairman. Mr. Denny canvassed the entire city a-foot, going to the business houses and factories in the daytime and speaking from one to five times each night for a period of over three months. He was elected by the largest majority that had ever been given to any candidate for the office up to that time, while his opponent had received a correspondingly large majority two years before.

After serving the term from 1893 to 1895, Mr. Denny again resumed the practice of his profession, and has allowed nothing to interfere with it since that time. He has since served, however, as County Attorney of Marion County for three terms.

Mr. Denny was the Republican Elector of the seventh district in the recent Presidential campaign. He has always been identified with the work of the Republican party since he became a voter and has often served in an official capacity over party club organizations of Indianapolis.

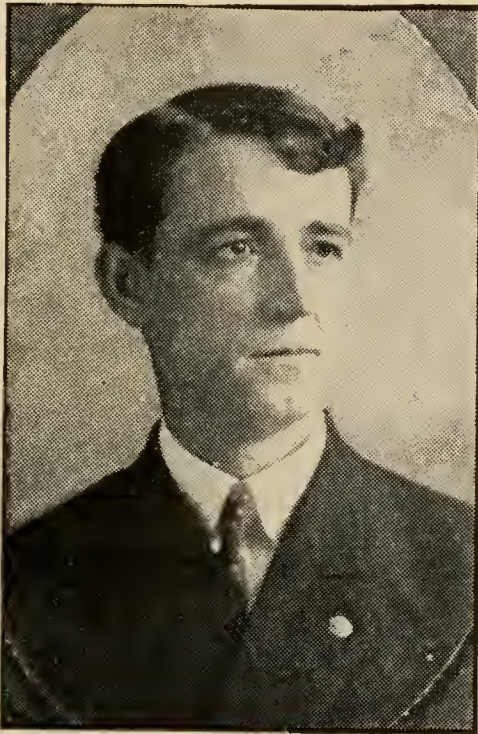
Mr. Denny was married in the year 1874 to Miss Carrie Lowe, of Indianapolis. Mrs. Joseph T. Elliott, Jr., of Indianapolis, Mrs. Horace F. Nixon, of Woodbury, New Jersey, and George L. Denny, at present the law partner of his father, are the children born to this union.

It may be said in further referring to Mr. Denny's political career, that he is the only candidate for the office of Mayor of Indianapolis who ever succeeded on a platform of strict law enforcement. The only issue of any consequence entering into the three campaigns made by Mr. Denny was that issue of law enforcement alone, and it was never charged against him by anyone in any party, that he did not live strictly up to the letter of the platforms and the pledges made by him before the election.

Mr. Denny has a number of relatives still living in and about Warrick and Monroe Counties. He is, however, the only one now living of his father's family. He sometimes visits his old home and has always felt a deep interest in his many friends and acquaintances who still live in this county.

His father, mother, four brothers and one sister (Mrs. Benoni S. Fuller) lie buried in the old Boonville cemetery.

Mr. Denny is a member of the Columbia, Marion and other Republican organizations of Indianapolis, and has long been an officer in the Second Presbyterian Church there, serving at this time as an Elder in said Church.



WALLACE N. DENNY

WALLACE N. DENNY was born in Boonville, Ind., September 26, 1870. His parents, Ludwell Denny and Isabel (Day) Denny, both died when he was four years old. He was raised on a farm six miles northwest of Boonville, living there until 1891; was deputy recorder of Warrick County under C. M. Walker, from August, 1895, to June, 1897; assistant postmaster at Boonville under J. H. Thornburg, from July, 1897, to August, 1899; was elected clerk of the town of Boonville in May, 1900; served as secretary of the Warrick County Republican Central Committee during the campaign of 1900. In December, 1900, he accepted a clerkship in the United States Census Office, at Washington, D. C., resigning December 31, 1904, to accept a position with the C. P. White Lumber Company, of Boonville. He was elected chairman of the Warrick County Republican Central Committee for the campaign of 1908. In 1909 he was appointed as chief deputy in the State Statistician's office at Indianapolis.

The subject of this sketch was married in 1891 to Miss Alice N. Pursley. Two children have resulted from this union, both boys, Howard and George. Mr. Denny is a cousin to Caleb S. Denny of Indianapolis, and whose biography is found elsewhere in this history.

### *The Hazen Family.*

The only authentic recorded data concerning the Hazen family in this country, dates no further back than 1649, when Edward Hazen, the American Ancestor, came over from England and settled in Rowley, Massachusetts.

The history of his descendants to the third generation at least, is exceedingly meagre.

Edward, the first Hazen in America, had three sons, Richard, Thomas and Edward. The sons of Thomas were John, Thomas II and Jacob. The sons of Thomas II were Joseph, Thomas III and Moses.

Thomas III married Ann Tenny and had by her sixteen children. Their tenth son was Solomon, born November 24th, 1759. He married Theodora Pease on December 17th,



1780; she died March 21st, 1827. He afterwards married Sarah Kilburn. His children, all the issue of his first marriage, were two daughters and seven sons. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, in two regiments: first under Col. Peter Olcott of Vermont, and later under Col. Timothy Bedel of New Hampshire. Solomon died at Hartford, Vermont, July 26th, 1849, aged eighty-nine (89) years, eight (8) months and two (2) days. Solomon's eighth son was Zavan, born June 19th, 1796, married Abigail Patterson September 28th, 1818. They removed from West Hartford, Vermont, to Newburg, Indiana, in 1845, and resided there the remainder of their lives. He kept a hotel in Newburg for many years and was well known and highly esteemed. He was a leading member and for many years an Elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Newburg.

He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He died December 24th, 1873, aged seventy-seven years, six months and five days. His wife died February 9th, 1870, aged seventy-two years, ten months and thirteen days. They celebrated their golden wedding and his wife died about a year and a half after that. To the above union eight children were born, two died in infancy.

ALBERT HAZEN was the second son of Zavan. He was born in Hartford, Vt., November 3, 1822. While a boy, not quite fourteen years of age, he determined to go west to seek his fortune. Accordingly, on the 10th of September, 1836, he left his native town and came direct to Newburg, where he arrived on October 10th. He was employed in the store of A. M. Phelps until the summer of 1845, when he started in the dry goods business on his own account. Later he engaged in the coal business, commission business, steamboating and farming.

He and his brother-in-law, the late R. R. Roberts, sunk the coal shaft at the mouth of Cypress in the year 1853 and operated it for several years. It was one of the first coal shafts sunk in Warrick County. In 1866 he sunk the coal shaft at the Locust Grove and operated it for several years.

He was a leading business man of Newburg for many years. He was an honored member and Past Grand of the Odd Fellows and a Past Master of the Masonic Lodge and a member of the M. E. Church. He was united in marriage with Miss Eliza A. Roberts on December 6, 1846. To this union six children were born, as follows: Gaines Homer, Sarah Maria, Robert Zavan, Dyer Barrett, Eliza Catharine and Henry Albert. Eliza Catharine died in childhood; all the others are alive at this time.

Their father, Albert Hazen, died February 23, 1890, aged sixty-seven years, three months and twenty days. Their mother, Eliza A. Hazen, received a common school education in Newburg and Boonville, and spent two years in college at Vincennes, Ind. She was a faithful member of the M. E. Church and a loyal and working member of the Rebekah Degree Lodge of Odd Fellows, and was buried under the auspices of that Lodge at Newburg. She died November 22, 1895, aged seventy-one years and fifteen days.

JACOB UPP, great-grandfather of G. H. Hazen on his mother's side, was born in the Town of Little York, Pennsylvania, in the year 1751. When the Revolutionary War began, he joined a company of volunteers in Little York that was sent with other troops to reinforce General George Washington at Long Island. Soon after that, a battle was fought at that place and the American forces were defeated. He and many other American soldiers were taken prisoners.

They were taken on a British man-of-war and sent to New York and held as prisoners



of war for a long time before being exchanged. After his discharge, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Sprinkle, a daughter of Michael Sprinkle. In 1779 he, his father-in-law, Michael Sprinkle, and his six sons and their families came west to the Falls of the Ohio, (now Louisville, Ky.) where a settlement had been formed.

In 1792 Michael Sprinkle, five of his sons, Jacob Upp, and their families, removed west to what at that time was called "Red Banks," which is now Henderson, Ky., and located there. A few months after settling near Henderson, Jacob was captured by the Indians and taken to their country in the north and held as a prisoner, for several months. He finally escaped and returned to his family near Henderson. He and his wife raised a large family and lived to a good old age. He was the father of Catharine Upp, wife of the late Judge G. H. Roberts.

In the spring of 1793, John Upp, like his father Jacob, was captured by the Indians and taken off to their country and held in captivity for several years. With him they took George Sprinkle and Isaac Knight. Finally John Upp and George Sprinkle were surrendered to American soldiers at Fort Wayne, Ind., and later on returned to their homes at Henderson.

GAINES H. ROBERTS was born in North Carolina May 13th, 1793; died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Eliza A. Hazen, in Anderson Township, on June 1st, 1863, aged seventy years and eighteen days.

He settled in Ohio Township, near Newburg, early in the year of 1814. He was united in marriage with Miss Catharine Upp of Henderson, Ky., in the year of 1815 and went to house-keeping in a one-roomed log cabin near Newburg.

The next morning one side of the cabin floor was covered with snow.

To this union nine children were born. Five died in infancy. Gaines and Sarah lived to manhood and womanhood, but died single. Rufus R. and Eliza A., twin brother and sister, lived to raise large families. Judge Gaines H. Roberts was one of the pioneers of Warrick County.

He was of English descent. He was prominent in business affairs and quite active in politics, being a democrat.

He served as Representative and Senator in the Indiana Legislature and served one term as Associate Judge and one term as Common Pleas Judge. He was a member of the Methodist Church. With him, life was a success. For a number of years, he and A. M. Phelps were the two wealthiest men in Warrick County. His wife, commonly known in her day as "Aunt Katie," was of German descent and was the daughter of John Upp. She was a leading member of the Methodist Church, always attending the services, especially the class meetings. She was known, far and wide, as a devout Christian.

She was born June 12, 1793, and died June 23, 1854, at the age of sixty-one years and eleven days.

GAINES HOMER HAZEN was born in Newburg, Indiana, on October 26th, 1847. He was the eldest son of Albert and Eliza A. Hazen. He received a common school education. Graduated in the Wells & Kliner Commercial College of Evansville, Indiana, in 1866. Began reading law with Galen Spencer in Newburg, in 1868. Entered the law office of Warren & Mattison of Evansville, in 1869, and remained with them one year. Was admitted to the bar in Evansville in the spring of 1869. Entered the law school of the State University at Bloom-

ington, Indiana, in October, 1870, and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the class of 1871. Located in Bloomington and practiced law for two years.

Was united in marriage with Miss Emma J. Beatly, of Bloomington, on June 24, 1873. They then removed to Newburg where he practiced law until November, 1880, when they removed to Boonville and he formed a law partnership with Hon. S. B. Hatfield, on November 15,



GAINES HOMER HAZEN

1880. Mr. Hatfield withdrew from the firm on March 31, 1885. Homer continued in the practice of law until July 10, 1893, when he purchased the Boonville Enquirer. He then withdrew from the law and devoted his whole time to the publication of the Enquirer. Starting in life poor, he and his wife met many obstacles, but by push and energy they have succeeded fairly well.

He has held the following positions of trust: Treasurer of Newburg for one year; Deputy



Prosecuting Attorney twelve years, under the following Prosecutors: E. R. Hatfield, two years; G. L. Rheinhardt, four years; S. B. Hatfield, four years, and William Land, two years. He was Probate Commissioner one term under G. L. Rheinhardt. Served seven years as County Attorney for Warrick County and one year as attorney for the Town of Boonville. He was the nominee of his party for Prosecuting Attorney of the second Judicial District in 1888, on the Democratic ticket, but went down in defeat with his party.



MRS. G. H. HAZEN

## HIS LODGE RECORD.

He joined the Odd Fellows and the Encampment, in Bloomington, in 1871, passed through the chairs and represented both branches in the Grand Lodge.

Joined the Knights of Pythias in Newburg, in 1874, passed through the chairs and represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge. Served one year as member of Committee of Subordinate



Lodge Returns, and one year on Committee on the State of the Order. Served one term each in the offices of Grand Inner Guard, Grand Master at Arms and Grand Prelate.

Joined Boonville Court No. 59, Tribe of Ben Hur, on February 14, 1896, and was made Past Chief on the institution of the lodge. He was elected Representative from the State of Indiana to the Supreme Lodge, in January, 1900.

He was appointed a member of the Executive Committee of the Supreme Tribe, on August 16, 1901, and has been re-elected by the Supreme Lodge twice since. His present term will expire in May, 1912.

He joined Boonville District Court, No. 519 Court of Honor, on November 3, 1897, and passed through the chairs of that lodge.

He joined Evansville Lodge, No. 116, B. P. O. Elks, on March 9, 1904, and at this time is a member in good standing in all of the above orders.

His marriage to Miss Emma J. Beatly was blessed with one child, a daughter, Nellie A., born October 25, 1874. She received a common school education, graduated in the Boonville High School, and later attended college at St. Mary's, Terre Haute, Indiana.

She was united in marriage with Mr. Eugene H. Gough on May 10, 1900. This union was blessed with two sons, Harold Hazen, born April 10, 1901, and Eugene LeRoy, born January 9, 1904.

MRS. EMMA J. HAZEN was the ninth child of Dr. James M. Beatly and wife. She was born in Bloomington, Indiana, on April 3, 1857. Was united in marriage with G. H. Hazen, on June 24, 1873. United with the Christian Church in childhood. On removing to Boonville, she united with the Missionary Baptist Church; when it disbanded she united with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. She always took great interest in church work, held the office of Deaconess in the church for several years. She was quite a lodge worker. Passed through the chairs in the Rebekah Lodge; represented her Lodge in the Grand Assembly and served one term as Grand Chaplain. Passed through the chairs in the Court of Honor and also in Boonville Court No. 59, Tribe of Ben Hur. Was a member of the Supreme Lodge of the Tribe of Ben Hur and served one term as Grand Inner Gate Keeper.



JUDGE ROSCOE KIPER

JUDGE ROSCOE KIPER, the present Judge in the judicial circuit, composed of Warrick and Spencer Counties, was born in Leitchfield, Grayson County, Ky., June 2, 1874. He was the seventh child of James D. and Louisa (Fuller) Kiper. James D. Kiper was born in Kentucky, his early ancestors having emigrated from Connecticut and Virginia. Roscoe's father served four years in the war of the rebellion, and participated in some fifteen or more battles,

serving as Sergeant of the Twenty-seventh Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. At the close of the war he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church and has been active at this vocation for the last forty years.

Judge Kiper, who is of Scotch-Irish descent, attended the common schools in Kentucky for three years, when his parents moved to Indiana in 1883, where he continued to attend the common school. He secured a position as clerk in a general store, and while not attending to trade, studied and read all the law books that he could get his hands on. By the accumulation of the small savings from the sale of newspapers and the performance of other labor which he could find to do, he succeeded in graduating from commercial college and afterwards entered the employment of a commercial house. He borrowed books from the members of the bar and read law during his spare moments. He also received instruction from many of the most able lawyers of the time.

He was admitted to the Warrick County bar in 1893, and began the practice of law in Boonville in partnership with Hon. Chas. W. Armstrong. It was while he was a partner with Mr. Armstrong that he secured the greater part of his legal education. His pathway led through the hard school of experience, and he fought his way single handed and alone. By his own efforts he succeeded in attending the Law School, Department of the University of Indianapolis while under the management of ex-President Benjamin Harrison, and the late Judge William O. Fishback. Of an even and judicial turn of mind and learned in law, being an indefatigable worker and applying himself diligently, previous to his election to the judicial bench in 1904, he was recognized as one of the ablest attorneys in this section of the State.

In politics, Judge Kiper is a Republican and has accepted several positions with his party organization, being chairman of the county organization in 1900. Up to the time of his election as Judge, he served as County Attorney.

In the campaign of 1904 Judge Kiper was nominated at Lincoln City, as the Republican candidate for Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit. He made an active campaign and this resulted in his election by a substantial majority. During the time that Judge Kiper has been on the bench, some of the most celebrated cases, involving many important legal questions, have been tried before him, and his rulings and decisions have been generally considered just and fair.

Our subject was married to Nannette Zimmerman of Lynnville, Ind., on July 1, 1897, and three children are the result of this union, two sons and one daughter, Kenneth R., James Clinton and Agnes Lucile. Judge Kiper resides in Boonville and is highly respected by his fellow citizens. He is a member of the Masonic and several other fraternal societies.

His measure of success is the result of close application to his profession, and by his unaided efforts has overcome many of the obstacles incident to the life of a country school boy, surrounded by moderate circumstances.

Judge Kiper is closely attached to the interests of his home city and county, and stands among those who assist in their development.

Besides being well versed in the law, the judge has acquired an enviable reputation as a public speaker of no little ability, and frequently delivers public lectures on educational and moral subjects.

JUDGE J. W. B. MOORE was born near Waterloo, Seneca County, N. Y., on the 5th day of November, 1801. He was an only child, and early left an orphan, his father having been lost at sea leaving him and his mother in limited circumstances, but possessed of a small farm near Waterloo. The son worked on the farm in the spring and summer and attended such schools as the county afforded in the autumn and winter. He early obtained a thorough knowledge of



the theory of the practice of bookkeeping, which was of great advantage to him in later life. When he was about eighteen years old he became very anxious to read law with his uncle, Joel W. Bacon, then a distinguished lawyer of Western New York, but his mother had, from some cause or other, imbibed an unreasonable prejudice against the profession, and she determined that he should not in any event become a lawyer; and, being a woman of more than ordinary firmness, she had her way. She afterwards induced him to apprentice himself, as was then the custom, to Dr. Wells, the leading physician and surgeon of that locality, with whom he remained some two years. His mother, meantime marrying a second husband, and the profession



JUDGE J. W. B. MOORE

of medicine being distasteful to him, he finally concluded to abandon it and come West. He had some difficulty in obtaining his mother's consent, who always had great influence over him, and for whom he always retained the greatest affection and reverence. This was, however, at last obtained, and he started on horseback, with but a scant supply of money, and without any well defined notions as to where he would stop. His journey must have been inexpressibly tedious and lonesome.

Shortly after he started he took the ague, with which he was afflicted at frequent intervals

for some two years and more. The chill would come on frequently when he was in a wilderness, far from any habitation or human beings. At such times he would get down from his horse, unsaddle, tie the horse to a tree, using the saddle for a pillow and the blanket for a covering. When sufficiently recovered, he would mount and pursue his journey. He traveled westward until he arrived at Indianapolis, which had been recently laid out, and designed for the capital of the State. Here he found an uncle, Seth Bacon, who owned a saw-mill, and who gave him employment in it until something better should offer. His uncle was very kind to him, which the Judge afterwards had ample opportunity of repaying with interest. The uncle, in his old days, lost his property and became broken in health and energy, with a large family on his hands to support. The Judge, hearing of his condition, visited him, and brought him from the central part of this State, and after providing him with the necessary supplies, placed him on a good farm, where he remained until his death. Folsomville now stands on a part of the farm.

After working awhile in the mill, as has been stated, he obtained a school which he taught until he made the acquaintance of James Linton, of Charleston, Clark County, Indiana, where he afterwards moved. This gentleman was a merchant, and employed young Moore to sell goods and to keep books. He went with Mr. Linton to Charleston, where he remained several years. After remaining awhile with Mr. Linton, he obtained employment of Mr. Austin, in the capacity of salesman and bookkeeper. Soon after going to Charleston he united himself with the old school Presbyterian Church, in which faith he had been reared. Finally he went into business with Mr. Shockly, as a partner, receiving a part of the profits for his services as manager, salesman and bookkeeper.

On the third day of December, 1827, he and Orra M. Shelby were married. She was the youngest daughter of Isaac Shelby who was then, and who had been for some years, clerk of the Clark County Circuit Court. Soon after his marriage he moved his family to Rockport, Spencer County, bringing with him a small stock of goods, but no capital except unlimited credit at Louisville, which was then the emporium of this section. Having remained in business at Rockport about a year he sold his stock of goods, and bought of John Williams the farm upon which Henry Beeler resided for many years. He immediately moved to his farm, and was, in the course of years, elected Probate Judge of the County, which he held until elected clerk of the Warrick Circuit Court, receiving his certificate of qualifications, which was then required by law before he could be commissioned, from Judge Goodlet, father of N. M. Goodlet, Esq., a former resident of Evansville. In 1844 he was re-elected clerk and recorder for seven years, and it was universally conceded that he was the best clerk in Southern Indiana. In 1856 he was elected Judge of the Common Pleas District, composed of this and Vanderburgh Counties, and served a term of four years.

In 1861 when President Lincoln issued his first proclamation for 75,000 men, it created intense excitement in this locality. The President was pronounced a tyrant and usurper, and the call was characterized as unconstitutional, and an outrage upon the South. Judge Moore took the side of his country, procured posters to be struck and to be put up, calling meetings all over the county, at which he appeared, justified the action of the President and urged young men to enlist, to maintain the integrity of the Union. In 1862 he, notwithstanding his age, enlisted as a private in Capt. Pace's Company, 1st Ind. Cavalry, Governor Baker commanding, and went with his regiment to the southwest and participated in the battle of Frederickstown. He remained with his regiment nearly two years, but a soldier's life proved too much for his constitution, and he was compelled to accept a discharge, much against his wishes.

He was a man of great firmness of will and energy of purpose of what he conceived to be right. When he moved to the farm as has been mentioned, it was like all others, incumbered with deadened timber, which had to be removed before it could be cultivated with any success or profit. It was then the universal custom to have whiskey at all log rollings, barn raisings, etc. He determined not to have whiskey on his farm, and so expressed himself. His



neighbors remonstrated, and assured him that he would not be able to get his logs rolled, barns raised or harvesting done without it. He persisted in his determination and to the credit of the neighbors, be it said, not one refused to assist him. The good example he set was soon followed by all, and thus a pernicious, degrading custom was entirely abrogated.

When he moved to this county he found no Presbyterian Church, nor any Presbyterians; but believing it to be his duty to unite himself with some one of the numerous families of the Church of God, he chose the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he remained a consistent and acceptable member from about 1830 until the time of his death. In those early days



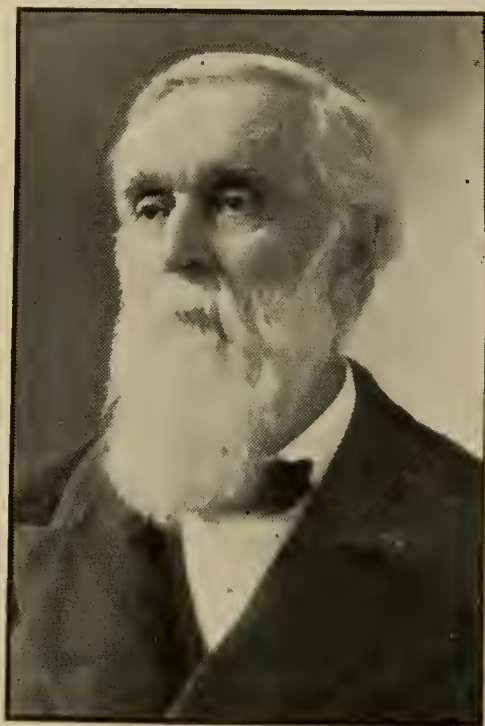
MRS J. W. B. MOORE

preachers were few, and church houses still fewer. His house was often used as a preaching place and was always a welcome house to the itinerant, those moral heroes who worked out the way for the car of progress, and to whom we are greatly indebted for our advanced positions in respect to religion and intelligence.

Thus lived and died an honest man, a sincere Christian, a kind husband and an indulgent father, of whom it may be said that his last days were his best days.

He left a widow, the wife of his early years, also two daughters, Mrs. T. W. Hammond, now deceased, and Mrs. J. B. Ashley, and two sons, Isaac S., deceased, and Robert D. O. Moore; several grandchildren, and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.





ROBERT A. SMITH

ROBERT A. SMITH was born in Boonville on June 13th, 1827. He attended the subscription school in Boonville and then attended the Indiana State University, from which he was a graduate in 1850. Upon his return to Boonville he became County Auditor, from which office he resigned three years later to become private secretary to Gov. Gorman, the second territorial governor of Minnesota.

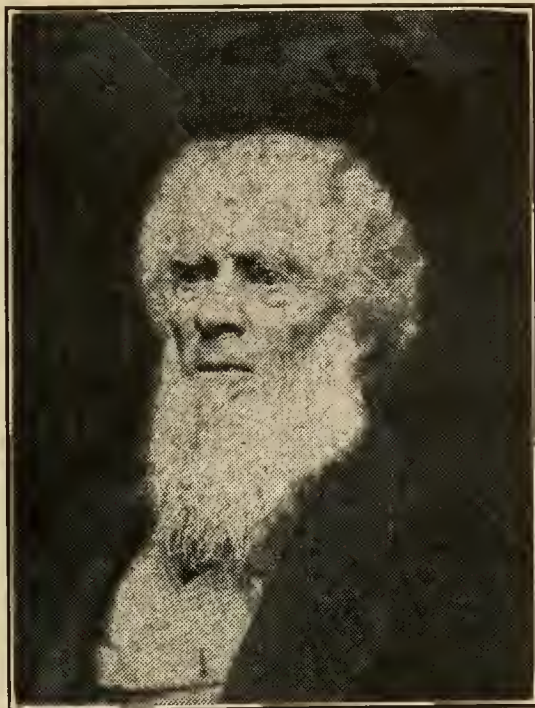
Mr. Smith arrived in St. Paul on May 11, 1853, and besides his duties as secretary to Governor Gorman, also served as territorial librarian. In 1856 Ramsey County picked him out and held him twelve years as county treasurer. Then for three terms he was city alderman in St. Paul, serving two terms as president of the council. Meanwhile he sandwiched in two terms in the Legislature of Minnesota, serving in both branches, the House and the Senate. Later while postmaster of St. Paul, he resigned in his fourth year to become

Mayor, which office he held seven consecutive times. Although a Democrat in a Republican city, his true worth allowed him to stand for more than a half century in the fierce light of public office and not to be discredited.

At the present time, Mr. Smith is behind the curtain in politics in St. Paul, having served out his last term as mayor of that city and retired. He has witnessed the growth of St. Paul from an unorganized village to its present grand proportions, and during his mayoralty, every department of municipal activity has called forth praise from cities all over the land as being worthy of imitation.

Boonville little realizes the esteem in which Mr. Smith is held by the people of St. Paul and Minnesota. They only know that he is a Warriek County product, and are proud of the fact. When the former mayor visited Boonville some three years ago he found, that with one or two exceptions, no one knew him as the bare foot boy that had formerly run and played in the streets of their town. He found that even the Court House, in which he was the first to hold office (the court house torn down to make room for the present edifice) was gone.

Although eighty-one years of age, Mr. Smith's days are far from being numbered. He still has many years of hearty life before him, and Boonville patiently awaits his return to the home of his youth. He is one of the great, good men of the nation, and of him the Boonville people are proud indeed.



DR. REUBEN C. MATTHEWSON

DR. REUBEN CLARK MATTHEWSON, deceased, of Boonville, was born October 16, 1804, in Steuben County, New York. His parents were Oliver and Agnes Matthewson, who were both large, healthy and robust persons, and lived to be very old. The father died at the age of eighty-two of apoplexy, very suddenly; the mother, whose maiden name was Clark, of heart disease, aged about seventy-five years. She was the descendant of a highly intellectual family, and was herself a lady of very superior intellect, and it is thought by the relatives that the subject of this sketch is indebted to her for most of that ability which he displayed through his career from boyhood to old age. The family moved from their home in New York in 1817 to the Town of Princeton, Gibson County, Ind., where they located, and where the father and mother ever after lived, and where they died and lie buried. Young Reuben was thirteen years old at this time, and had been sent to school

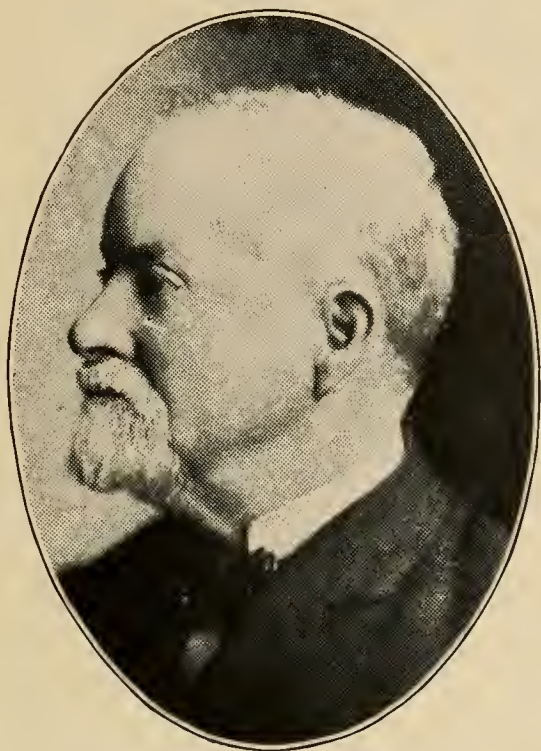
but little. He very early in life displayed a fondness for books and music, to which he ever clung with great tenacity, although the father wished him to be a carpenter, the trade which he himself followed. About this time young Reuben was sent to school to Dr. Ira Bostwick, a gentleman of very excellent scholastic attainments and polished manners. Teacher and pupil soon became warmly attached to each other and this relation was never broken until the death of Dr. Bostwick, many years after the manhood of the pupil. At a later period in life he received tuition in Princeton from William Chittenden, a gentleman of very high literary attainments, and in this school he may be said to have graduated, for he never attended afterwards. He was now about twenty years old, diffident, quiet and very reserved; evincing a marked passion for books, and reading much in solitude. He expressed to his father a desire to read medicine, but Mr. Matthewson tried to discourage him, telling him that he did not possess the capacity of scholarship to engage in such high notions. He was, however, permitted to enter the office of Dr. Chas. Fullerton, a practicing physician in Princeton of more than ordinary reading for that time and place. Dr. Fullerton was also a fine musician, and teacher of both vocal and instrumental music, and here the student of medicine spent much of his leisure time in learning melodies and harmonies which were of great use to him in early life. He also studied the languages, particularly Latin, French and German, and was a regular subscriber and reader of a German newspaper for many years. He was licensed to practice medicine at the age of twenty-two, and at once located at Boonville, where he began his rounds in the healing art. He was married to Miss Lorinda Baldwin of Boonville, on February 16, 1828. Miss Baldwin was a young lady of good family, a native of the State of New York, and possessed many attractive charms both of mind and person. She died August 19, 1860, a little more than forty-eight years old, after a long and lingering disease, greatly lamented by all her numerous friends and relatives. In some business speculation in 1832 or 1833 Dr. Matthewson became much involved financially. He therefore gave up his practice in Boonville and went to Bardstown, Ky., where he was made professor of music in the college at that place. He filled the chair with entire satisfaction for several years and then returned to his own home and the practice of his profession, having made enough in the time by his knowledge of music to pay off all his liabilities



and start him anew. He was always a hard student of medicine, as his books of reference evince by their many marginal notes. He was a very skillful, successful and consequently a very popular physician. In his diagnosis and prognosis of diseases he excelled most practitioners, hence to his opinion was given great weight in critical and doubtful cases. He was never a graduate in medicine, but attended a partial course of lectures in the Ohio Medical college, of Cincinnati yet he knew more about the real and scientific principles and details of the medical sciences than most of the medical professors and teachers in the medical colleges of this day. He confined himself closely to his profession, with the exception of the time he was engaged in teaching music in the Bardstown College, for nearly fifty years. His children were five in number, three sons and two daughters. Two of his sons died in 1847, before they were grown; this was his first great trouble, and after this he was never known to laugh so heartily as before. His other son lived until March 22, 1906, after many years in the drug business in Boonville. Isabella Helen, the second child and eldest daughter was married in April, 1850, to Dr. W. G. Ralston. (See sketch.) Lucy Marie, the other daughter and youngest child, a very beautiful and fascinating young lady and the favorite of her father, was married to John Brackenridge in April, 1876, and died in June of the same year, just two months after her marriage. Dr. Matthewson was a prudent and successful business man and acquired considerable property, and was always regarded as honest and upright. He was for many years skeptical in religious matters, but later in life he often said that his former notions had undergone a change, and that he now entertained the hope and belief that the soul was immortal and would live in the future. He was entertaining in conversation, having read almost everything that he considered worthy of perusal, making him an acquisition in the social circle. His physical appearance was full and erect; his complexion was florid; he had full sparkling hazel eyes and red hair when young, which became almost white before his death; his weight was about one hundred and sixty pounds, and his height five feet ten inches. In politics, he was an old Whig, and afterwards a Republican, but was never a candidate for political favor. He filled the office of postmaster of Boonville for four years, from 1841 to 1845. He died June 22, 1876, of a brief illness, supposed to be heart disease; but had been in a feeble state of health for several years, which was doubtless a gradual softening of the brain. A large number of his friends and the excellent Saxhorn Band, to which he had belonged for many years, attended his funeral. He was buried in Maple Grove Cemetery near the Town of Boonville.

Author's Note —Chas. N. Ralston, of Evansville, Ind., has in his possession, an old fiddle used by Dr. Matthewson while instructor of music at Bardstown, Ky., and which his son now uses. The instrument is valued very much and passed from Reuben C. Matthewson to his son Charles C. and from him to Mr. Ralston.





CHARLES C. MATTHEWSON

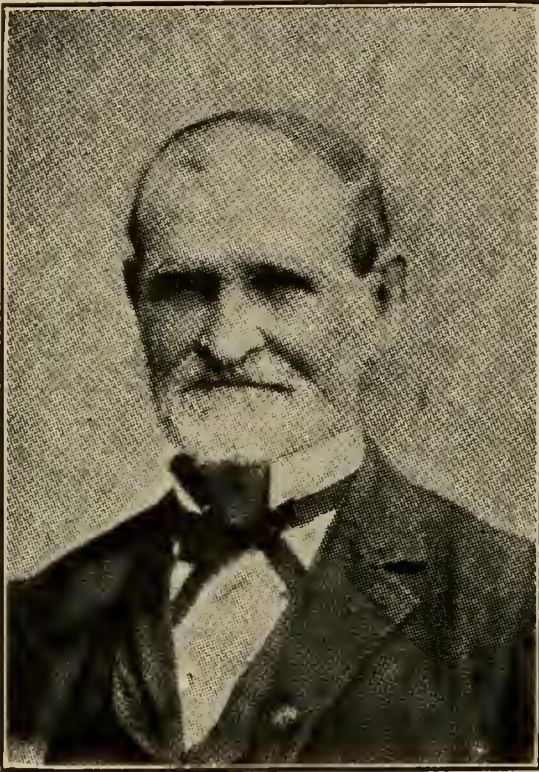
CHARLES C. MATTHEWSON, deceased, for many years one of Boonville's most prominent business men and a very popular druggist, was a native of Boonville, and was born June 6, 1840, being one of five children born to Dr. Reuben C. and Lora (Baldwin) Matthewson, a sketch of whom is included herein. He received a common school education in the schools of Boonville, and like his father, evinced a marked passion for books and read much in solitude. He read scientific and medical journals and was very fond of music. Much of his learning along musical lines was taught him by his father. Likewise he was an excellent vocalist, and for many years and even up to the time of his death, he sang in the Methodist Episcopal Church choir.

After completing his common school studies, the subject of this sketch began work in his father's store where he remained until the fall of 1861 when he enlisted as a musician

in the regular band of the Forty-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, and served six months when he was mustered out with the band. Mr. Matthewson then returned to his native town and again took his place in his father's store where he remained until 1873, when he assumed control of the business, his father becoming old and feeble and unable to perform the duties of his work. Upon the death of his father in 1876, he assumed proprietorship of the drug store and conducted same until his death on March 22, 1906. During the thirty years of his proprietorship of the pharmacy, he became known as one of the best pharmacists in Warrick County, and his opinion always carried weight and strength in critical cases.

Several years previous to his death Dr. Matthewson, as he was known, showed his love for things that pertained to the musical and the drama by donating the site for an opera house, and in honor of him was called "Matthewson Theater," or more commonly, "The Matthewson Opera House." Mr. Matthewson was allowed a box in the play house and was always present at the performances, showing an immense pleasure in watching the drama or musical comedy enacted.

Our subject being a very prudent business man, accumulated considerable property during his life time, and was a director in the Boonville National Bank for several years, having considerable stock in that banking establishment. He was also prominent in many other business transactions, and it might be said that he was foremost, during his entire life time, in everything tending to the business or social advancement and improvement of his town and county. He was held in the highest esteem by all, and in a quiet way was very benevolent. In politics he was a Republican, but shunned favors. His remains lie buried at Maple Grove Cemetery near Boonville.



DR. W. G. RALSTON

WILLIAM G. RALSTON, well known physician of Evansville and pioneer citizen of Warrick County, was born in Princeton, Gibson County, Ind., February 13, 1819, where he received his elementary education from the then imperfect schools of Gibson County. His paternal grandfather, William Ralston, participated in the siege of Yorktown, when Cornwallis surrendered to Washington, also in the war of 1812. His maternal grandfather, Major Joseph Neely, was major of a regiment in the revolutionary war, and was also in the siege of Yorktown. Andrew Ralston (father) was a soldier in the war of 1812, having entered when he was but eighteen years old. He was married in 1818 to Miss Patsy Neely, daughter of Major Joseph Neely, of Kentucky. Their union was blessed with five children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the first. William G. Ralston spent his early boyhood days working on his father's farm in summer and attending the common schools in winter. This monotonous life continued until 1840, when he realized

some better results by teaching school, which he did for one year. In 1841 he located in Posey County, Ind., and began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Joseph Neely, who was then practicing at Cynthiana. After a four years' course of hard study there, he located in Boonville, Ind., where he practiced medicine until 1863. He attended a partial course of lectures at Cincinnati in the Ohio Medical College and afterwards was graduated from the Medical College of Evansville. From 1845 to 1863 Dr. Ralston followed his profession in Boonville and the adjoining counties of Spencer, Pike and Vanderburgh. In those days when bridle paths served as highways in many portions of the country, the physician who did a riding practice, found it very laborious, and in covering the territory on horseback he endured many hardships that would break down ordinarily the best constitution. No matter how rough the weather, nor how dark the night, Dr. Ralston was ever ready to answer the signal of distress and his indomitable will carried him through, and it is a remarkable fact that he was never sick but one week consecutively.

At the beginning of the Civil War he was appointed by Governor Morton surgeon of the Eighty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteers. After serving less than one year in the army of the Cumberland, and while he was still engaged with his regiment, he was appointed surgeon of the Board of Enrollment of the First Congressional District of Indiana. The secretary of war made the appointment without the knowledge of Dr. Ralston. He examined over 10,000 volunteers, substitutes and drafted men, and continued in that position until May 30, 1865, when he returned to the practice of his profession, locating in Evansville. He was appointed United States Surgeon at the Marine Hospital at Evansville, in which capacity he served four years, and he has also served sixteen years as United States pension examiner at Evansville, and is still in that service.

He is a member of I. O. O. F., Crescent Lodge No. 122, of Evansville, and for nearly three score years has been a prominent, consistent and helpful member of the Cumberland



Presbyterian Church. Politically he was originally a Whig, but has been a Republican since the organization of that party, faithfully exercising at all times the rites of citizenship. By his faithfulness and kindness in the discharge of his duties he has greatly endeared himself to everyone in Evansville and vicinity. He is a man of the most remarkable energy, and while devoted to practicing medicine, he patented the "Ralston Bed Warmer," of which probably every reader has heard.

Dr. Ralston was united in marriage in April, 1850, to Miss Isabella Matthewson, daughter of Dr. Reuben C. Matthewson. (See sketch.) Mrs. Ralston was born September 20, 1830, and died in 1882. Their union was blessed with three children, as follows: William M., Charles N., and Andrew G. The eldest of these died in Texas in 1885. Although past ninety years, Dr. Ralston has an excellent memory and to the author recalled many valuable incidents connected with primitive Warrick, the gist of which are to be found in the historical section.

EDWARD CLAIRE HARGRAVE, one of six children born to William J. and Louan (Day) Hargrave, was born on October 14, 1866, in Boonville, Warrick County, Indiana. While very young his parents moved from Boonville to the country, where he attended the country schools up to the eighth grade, and then came to Boonville to attend High School. Mr. Hargrave began his business career in 1884 as a clerk under C. C. Ferguson, and in 1888 he attended Bryant and Stratton's Business College at Louisville Ky. In the same year he was appointed deputy clerk and served under his father. Upon the expiration of his term as deputy clerk he turned to the insurance business, but served as deputy treasurer from 1895 to 1896. He has also served one term as member of the city council. Mr. Hargrave was married on May 14, 1891, to Cora L. Picker, daughter of C. F. Picker, and about whom a brief sketch will be found elsewhere. Two children are the result of the marriage, one boy and one girl, namely, Fred age 16 and Edith age 10. The subject of this sketch is one of Boonville's leading citizens and is an upright and honest citizen. At present he is a director of the Maple Grove Cemetery Association, and also director and secretary of the Warrick County Orphans' Home. He is a Republican in politics and takes an active part in the cause of his party. He is a member of the Main Street Methodist Episcopal Church of this place; also a member of the Masons and Knights of Pythias fraternal organizations.

WILLIAM M. HOGGATT, attorney and counselor-at-law (deceased) was born in Orange County, December 5, 1839, one in a family of nine children born to Wilford and Elizabeth Wells) Hoggatt, who were natives respectively of North and South Carolina and who came with their respective parents to Indiana when the State was yet in its infancy. William M. was reared to manhood in his native county, receiving in youth such educational advantages as were common that day. He afterwards entered Asbury University, from which he received the degree of "A. M.," in 1863, and one year later graduated from the law department of the State University. Immediately after this he located for the practice of his profession at Mount Vernon, Ind., where he remained until 1877 engaged in active practice. In 1866 he was elected district attorney for the counties of Posey, Vanderburgh, Gibson and Warrick, retaining that position two years. From 1877 until the time of his death, twelve years later, he occupied a prominent position at the bar of Warrick County, residing in Boonville. Mr. Hoggatt was married November 4, 1864, to Isabella Bacon, by whom he became the father of two sons



Wilford B., present Governor of Alaska, and Herbert E. The mother died in November, 1874, and July 4, 1877, Mr. Hoggatt married Mrs. Gertrude (Burtis) Nettleton. He died at Newburg, July 4, 1889, five later after he was a candidate for Reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana on the Republican ticket.



GOV. WILFORD B. HOGGATT

WILFORD B. HOGGATT, the present Territorial Governor of Alaska, is another example to be added to the already long list of men, commonly called "self-made." In his early days he was given a good education, but his rise in both the business and commercial world, has been due to his own efforts.

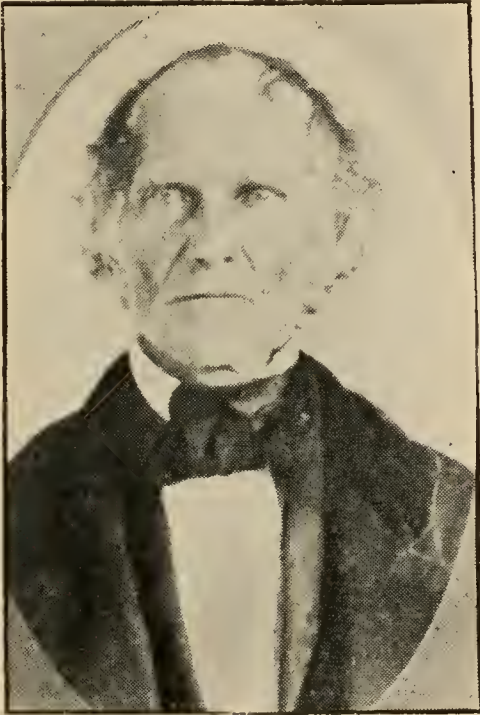
At the early age of fourteen, and the youngest member of his class, Governor Hoggatt graduated from the Boonville High School, and having done so with first honors, in the face of many hardships attending, he was sent to the naval academy at Annapolis, where at the age of eighteen, and the youngest member of his class, he graduated with third honors. From Annapolis he attended the Columbian University Law School and then the Columbia School of Mines.

Gov. Hoggatt gave eighteen years to the service of his country in the navy, which period carried him through the Spanish-American War, during which time he had been honored by President McKinley who placed him on the Navy Board of Strategy, a position of high responsibility.

After the war was over he retired from the navy in order that he might engage in the mining business in Alaska and become identified with the development of this territory. In this new calling he was successful, and soon became recognized as a representative business man. Just previous to his appointment as governor, in 1906, he was postmaster of Jualine, Alaska. The first official move of Hoggatt was to change the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau, which is more centrally and better commercially located.

Mr. Hoggatt's appointment came not only as showing the confidences of President Roosevelt in him, but also in recognition of the doctrine of home rule, and as such it was appreciated by the men who, through their labor and capital, were developing the business interests of every portion of the territory. Gov. Hoggatt is the brother of Herbert E. Hoggatt of this place.

THOMAS F. JOHNSON, a native of Kentucky, was born near Greenville in 1791. His education was very meagre, and he worked on his father's farm until the outbreak of the second war for Independence, War of 1812. The subject of this sketch enlisted with General Andrew Jackson and fought in the memorable battle of New Orleans which took place on January 8, 1815, and ended the three years' struggle with England. Mr. Johnson returned to his home in Kentucky, and five years later was married to a girl of East Tennessee. In 1825 he came



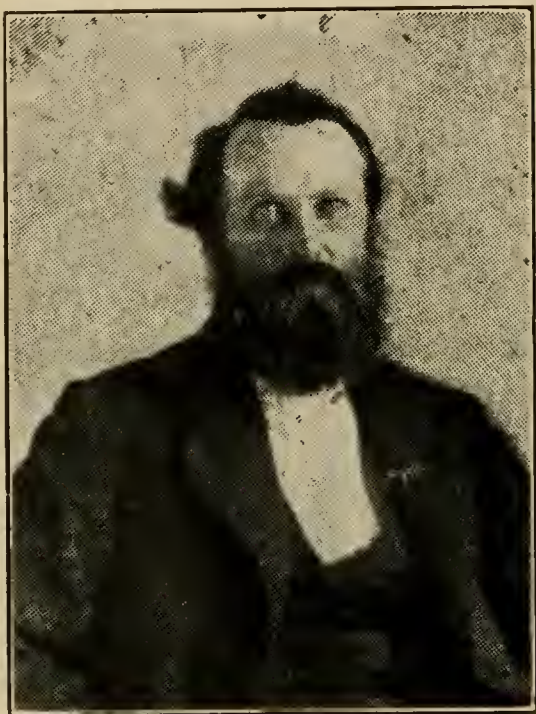
THOMAS F. JOHNSON



MRS. THOMAS F. JOHNSON

to Indiana locating in Gibson County where he resided and tended a farm until the fall of 1836, when he removed to Warrick County and located on the old Ratliff Boon farm which is situated three miles west of Boonville. He resided here and tended the farm until his death which occurred on March 13, 1864. He was a faithful Christian and laid off a portion of his farm on which to construct a church. Mount Pisgah was founded there by Rev. Benjamin Hall and Israel Hemenway. Mrs. Thomas F. Johnson died on December 21, 1863. Mr. Johnson's marriage resulted in the birth of nine children, only two of which are living, Miss Mary Johnson of Boonville, and William Johnson, of Missouri. An account of the life of John Johnson, a son, will be found herein. In politics Mr. Johnson was a Republican, but was never a candidate for a public office. He was a liberal obliging gentleman and was well liked throughout the county. Aside from his sterling qualities, he was very progressive and an enterprising farmer.





JOHN JOHNSON

JOHN JOHNSON, one of nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Johnson was born September 13, 1828, in Gibson County, this state. His father came to Warrick County when the subject of this sketch was six years old, and settled on the Ratliff Boon farm, located some three miles west of Boonville. Young Johnson had little or no opportunities to secure an education, but in his maturer years studied and read considerably. In 1860 he entered in business in Boonville with his father-in-law, Israel Hemenway, and was one of the town's leading citizens. He was industrious and energetic. Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Mary E. Hemenway, a daughter of Israel Hemenway, on March 25, 1858. She died in 1863 after bearing two children, Ammie and Sadie E., both now deceased. He married Miss Mariamnia Hemenway, a sister to his first wife, on October 2, 1865, and to this union

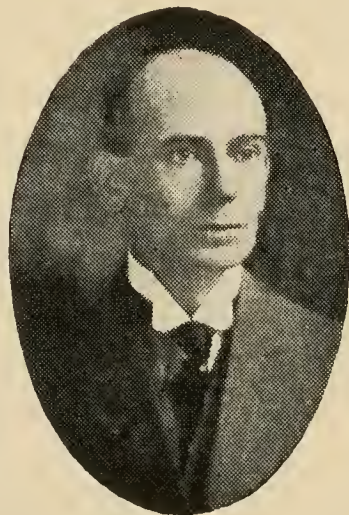
six children were born, namely: Maggie B., Chas. H., Jesse E., Katie H., John B., and Robert F. All are living but Jesse E. Mr. Johnson's last wife is still living and is hale and hearty at seventy years of age. John Johnson's death occurred on December 20, 1894. The Boonville Enquirer, which printed an account of his life, said, "Mr. Johnson has always been known as an honest, genial, kind-hearted man. He and his father-in-law, Israel Hemenway, were the chief instruments in building the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of this place and he has always been one of its most faithful members. To his family he was always one of the best of husbands and no father could have been more loving and kind to his children." The death of our subject was due to a cancer of the liver, from which he had suffered intensely several months previous to his death. The funeral services were held in the Boonville C. P. Church, Sunday, 10:30 a. m., December 23rd, conducted by the pastor, assisted by Rev. Ashcraft; and the remains were interred at Maple Grove Cemetery.



MRS. JOHN JOHNSON

MRS. JOHN (HEMENWAY) JOHNSON was born September 12, 1838, being one of ten children born to Israel and Hannah (Hall) Hemenway. She secured a common school education and at twenty-seven years of age married John Johnson. To this union six children were born, names of whom are mentioned in the biography of John Johnson. Mrs. Johnson is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, which was established by Israel Hemenway, her father, and also by her husband. The subject of this brief sketch resides with her two sons, Chas. H. and Robert F. on Fourth Street, and her home is located on property formerly owned by her father.

CHARLES H. JOHNSON was born on August 27, 1869, the son of John Johnson and Mariannia (Hemenway) Johnson. He received his education in the Boonville public schools. In 1885 he entered the Boonville Enquirer office as an apprentice under William Swint, and remained there until Mr. Swint's death in 1893. He continued in the office for several years under G. H. Hazen, the present owner of the Enquirer. In January, 1899, he entered the Standard office, which was then owned by C. W. Bennett and remained there until 1905, acting as editor and manager a portion of the time. In December of the same year he became identified with the Boonville Republican, a weekly paper established sometime previously by Thomas E. Downs, purchasing a half interest in same. In January, 1906, Messrs. Downs and Johnson purchased the plant and good will of the Boonville Standard, consolidating the Republican and Standard. For a short time the paper was known as The Republican-Standard, but later the word Republican was dropped and the paper is now known as "The Boonville Standard," with Downs and Johnson, publishers. Mr. Johnson occupies the position of business manager in the present establishment.



CHAS. H. JOHNSON

The subject of this sketch is a prominent Republican. He served as clerk of Boonville for four years, from May 1895 to May 1899, and as a member of the town council, from May 1901 to November 1905, serving in the capacity of president of the council. In 1905 Mr. Johnson was a candidate for mayor on the Republican ticket, but was defeated by John Heinzle, the Democratic candidate, although Heinzle's majority was only forty-seven.





JOHN F. KATTERJOHN

JOHN F. KATTERJOHN, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, was born December 22, 1843, one of eight children born to William and Christina (Bierbaum) Katterjohn, who were natives of Prussia. The father came to the United States about 1837, finding a home first in Virginia, when he was married. In 1842 he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and from there, two years later, to Dubois County, Ind., where he remained until 1872, when he removed to near Selvin, in this county, where he purchased a farm and resided until his death in 1893. His wife died at the home of the subject of this sketch, on May 10, 1904, at the age of eighty-three years. Until fifteen years old our subject remained with his parents in Dubois County on the farm. He then went to Huntingburg and went to the city schools in the winter time and worked at the tanner's trade during the summer. Three years later he went to Selvin, where he remained

two years learning the miller's trade. In 1863 he married Miss Elsie Hale, and in the winter of the same year he left home to fight his country's cause, as a member of Company D, One Hundred and Forty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry. At the end of one year he was honorably



THE KATTERJOHN CITY MILL

discharged, and returning home he purchased mill property at Newburg, which he operated until the fall of 1867. He then returned to Selvin and engaged in milling there until 1881 when

he came to Boonville and purchased the Star Mills, later known as the City Mills, and which he operated up to the time of his death in 1906.

Mr. Katterjohn was a lover of his business, and was peculiarly adapted to it. He improved the Star Mills until it became one of the foremost flouring establishments in this section of the country. Milling as carried on by Mr. Katterjohn was more of a science than a trade, and the mills conducted by our subject were known to always turn out the finest quality of flour, our staple article of food. He was a thorough miller and had made his business a life study, being, no doubt, the best miller in this section of Indiana.

In 1882 Mr. Katterjohn was named by the Republican party to act as county chairman, and four years later, after having served his party faithfully, he was a candidate for county auditor, to which office he was elected by a good safe majority. He was a conservative Republican and always worked for the best interests of his party. He was recognized in his party ranks as an indispensable factor.

The People's Bank of Boonville was organized through the work of our subject, and he became vice-president of same after its organization, which position he held until his death.

Mr. Katterjohn's predominant trait was honesty, for he thought that "An honest man is the noblest work of God." He was a liberal donor to churches and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this place. To his union with Miss Elsie Hale, three children were born, Charles M., Quincy F., and Mrs. A. R. Tweedy.

The death of our subject occurred on February 21, 1906 at 3 a. m., after an illness of several weeks. He lived to be sixty-two years, one month and twenty-nine days of age. Public services were held at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church on Friday afternoon, February 23rd at two o'clock, Rev. P. C. Lisman and Rev. R. R. Bryan, officiating. The remains were interred at Maple Grove Cemetery.



CHAS. M. KATTERJOHN

CHARLES M. KATTERJOHN, the eldest of three children born to John F., and Elsie (Hale) Katterjohn, was born at Selvin, Warrick County, Indiana, on August 14, 1865. His father was the son of William and Christina (Bierbaum) Katterjohn, who were natives of Prussia. The father of our subject became one of the best and most thorough millers in this section of Indiana, and a sketch regarding his life can be found elsewhere. Charles M. Katterjohn received a common school education at Selvin. His first occupation was an apprentice in his father's flour mill, but this did not suit him and he turned to the Boonville Electric Light and Power Company after his father moved to Boonville, and acted as electrician. After being employed by that company several years, our subject entered the service of the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company and worked himself up to the position of Boonville manager. This position he held several years, and when his ability as a manager was recognized he was placed in charge of the Evansville District of the Cumberland Company's lines with headquarters in Evansville. His family moved from Boonville to Evansville in 1904. He held this position



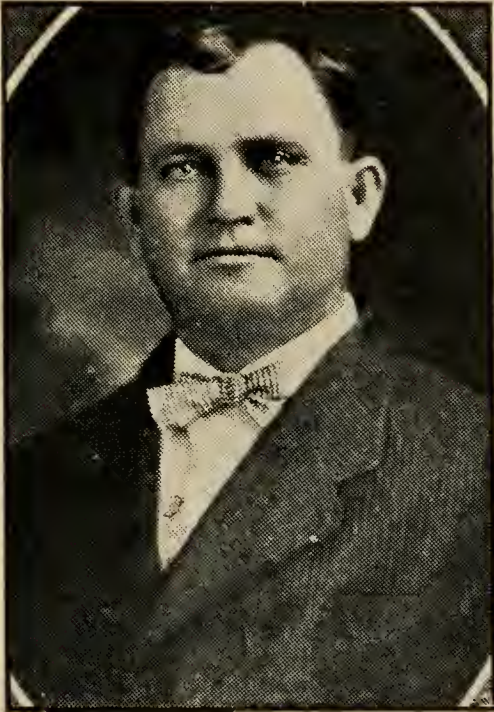
until 1908 when the Evansville District was closed by the company, and Mr. Katterjohn became a special agent of the Cumberland Company. He was married in 1884 to Miss Eva Miller, daughter of Lewis Miller, and three children have been born to this union, all girls, namely: Ethel, age 21; Hazel, age 20 and Elsie, age 5. Mr. Katterjohn is a member of the following fraternal organizations: Elks, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen and T. P. A. He is also a member of the M. E. Church.



QUINCY F. KATTERJOHN

QUINCY F. KATTERJOHN, one of three children born to John F. and Elsie (Hale) Katterjohn, was born at Selvin, Warrick County, Ind., on June 18, 1870. He resided with his parents at Selvin until eleven years of age when his father moved to Boonville and purchased the Star flouring mill. Quincy secured a common school education, attending school in Boonville, but progressed no further than the eighth grade. After working at various occupations, namely, painting, printing and engineering, he turned to the miller's trade, and under his father, became an apprentice. He has continued in the milling business ever since, and is now owner of the Elkhorn Mills of this place. He became manager of the City Mills owned by his father, after having learned the trade, and held that position until the demise of his father. On June 27, 1906, our subject purchased the Elkhorn Mills, and after reconstructing same, has now one of

the best equipped flour mills in this section of the State. He is a thorough miller and understands the wants and desires of the public by making the finest grade of flour, meal and feed that can be made with brains and modern machinery. In November, 1889, he was married to Miss Corna M. Aust, of Selvin, and to their union, three children have been born, namely: Raymond R., Monte M., and Fred F. Mr. Katterjohn resides in a fine new home on the corner of Second and Mill streets, just opposite the Elkhorn Mill. He is a Republican in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Katterjohn are members of the Ben Hur lodge.



JOHN KELLEY

JOHN E. KELLEY was born on February 2, 1870, in Boonville, Warrick County, Ind. He secured a common school education attending the public Schools of Boonville. When about ready to complete the grammar grades, he quit school to enter the Gough mines near Boonville, determined to educate himself regarding the science of mining, and to make himself a thorough miner, his ambition being to become manager and superintendent of a mine as soon as his knowledge and circumstances would permit. At the present time, after several years of toilsome efforts, he enjoys the distinction of gratifying his youthful ambition, being the present superintendent and manager of the Big Four Coal Company, which has one of the best equipped mines in this section of Indiana. The subject of this sketch also has an interest together with George P. Nester and Mayor John F. Heinze in this mine. He has held his present position for the past fourteen years. Previous to his connection with the Big Four Company, he

operated the old Gough mines. Mr. Kelley has had much experience in opening mines and doing mine contract work, and his clear, clean business ways and upright citizenship won the office of county commissioner on the second district for him in the campaign of 1908. Mr. Kelley is a Republican, and in the campaign mentioned above, he ran far ahead of the other candidates on his party's ticket. He was married in 1890 to Miss Emma Hefferlin, to which union two boys, twins, have been born, namely, Virgil and Earl.

SIDNEY B. HATFIELD, one of the most prominent members of the Warrick County bar, was born in Meade County, Ky., January 30, 1842, the third of seven children born to William and Jane (Debolt) Hatfield. A chronological account of our subject's life is as follows: Graduated from University at Bloomington with the degree of "A. M." in 1864; graduated from law department of same institution in 1866; elected clerk of the circuit court by Democratic party in Perry County, in 1870; in 1874 removed to Boonville and formed partnership with G. H. Hazen; elected State Advocate for the Second Judicial District in 1880; re-elected two years later; prominent attorney of Boonville, highly esteemed citizen and enjoys good practice. He was married to Flora A. Helton, of Bloomington, Ind., December 6, 1866, and six children have been born to this union, two sons, Frank H. and William S., following their father's vocation.





REV. P. C. LISMAN

REV. P. C. LISMAN, son of William and Martha (Padgett) Lisman was born in Sullivan County, Ind., March 3, 1866. He secured an excellent education, completing the grammar grades, the high school course and also attended college at Depauw University, Greencastle, Ind. Our subject entered the M. E. Conference at Washington, Ind., on September 16, 1891, and his first appointment as a Methodist minister was at Merom, Ind. Since then he has filled appointments at Alfordsville, Newberry, Shoals, Oakland City and Poseyville, all of Indiana. Rev. Lisman was appointed minister of the Main Street Methodist Episcopal Church in 1905 and came here that year. He was very influential in securing the new church building, and was the first pastor to preach therein. Rev. Lisman was married June 21, 1893, to Miss Nora B. Barnhill, of Salineville, Ohio. Two children have resulted from this union, namely, Ruth and Helen. Rev. Lisman is a member of the Mason lodge.

ROBERT J. DERR, one of nine children born to John Derr and Mary (Fehn) Derr, was born at Tell City, Ind., in Perry County on April 2, 1875. He attended school in Tell City until he was fourteen years old, when his father sold his business and moved to Boonville. Here, his father began the manufacture of soft drinks and cigars and was assisted by his son, and he is now part owner in the Boonville Bottling Works and the Derr Cigar Factory. The brands of goods turned out by these two establishments are well known in this section of the State, the result of much time and work on the part of the subject of this sketch. He was married October 7, 1903, to Miss Annice Cox, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Cox, and they reside in a beautiful home on Fourth Street. One child has been born to their union, a girl, named Mary Janet. He is a popular member of the B. P. O. E. No. 116, of Evansville, and is one of the three managers of the W. O. W. of Boonville, in which order he takes an active part. In politics he is a staunch Republican and in the campaign of 1908 was elected clerk of the Warrick Circuit Court over his opponent by a large majority. He is a leading citizen of Boonville and it might be said that he is one of the towns' most promising young men.



ROBERT J. DERR

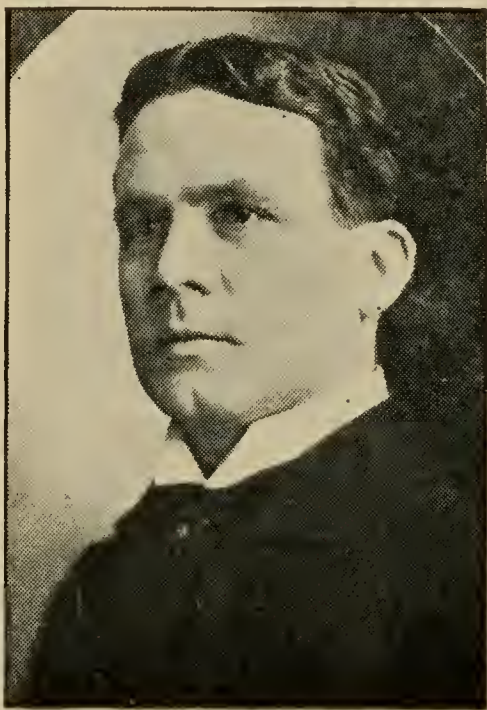


MARION FOLSOM

MARION FOLSOM was born December 12, 1853, on his father's farm three miles northeast of Boonville, the farm being known now as the "Jimmy Goad farm." His education was secured through the common schools. While Marion was quite young, Benjamin Folsom, his father, moved to Folsomville, or what is now known as Folsomville, and there Marion worked for his father in the summer, attending school during the winter months. He married Miss Laura A. Shryock, of Folsomville, on May 2, 1872, and to that union four children were born, of which Lenpha A., of Boonville, and Luey C., of Gulfport, Miss., are living. Mr. Folsom engaged in the merchandise business at Folsomville in 1872, besides being interested in farming. Eight years later he was appointed postmaster, and after serving four years was trustee of Owen township in 1886. He was re-elected upon the expiration of his first term and served until 1890. In 1898 he was elected auditor of Warrick County and served until 1903. On April 3, 1903, he was appointed U. S. Immigrant Inspector under the Department of Commerce and Labor, and was stationed at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. In January, 1904, he was transferred to Matamoros, Mexico. In September of the same year he was transferred to Windsor, Canada. In December, 1906, he was sent to Gulfport, Miss., and in May of the following year changed to Niagara Falls, N. Y. In September, 1907, he was transferred to Detroit, Mich., at which station he remained until January, 1908, when he was again transferred to Gulfport, Miss., and which is his present location. On January 31, 1876, Tempa Lodge No. 521, I. O. O. F. was organ-



ized in Folsomville and Mr. Folsom was one of the charter members. In August of the same year he became a member of Strangers' Rest, No. 240, F. & A. M. Lodge of this place. In August, 1890, he moved his stock to Boonville, and in January, 1895, his business was completely destroyed by fire. His store was known as the F. M. B. A. store of Boonville. The subject of this sketch is a Methodist in belief, but has been a liberal donor to all churches. In politics, he is a "Republican of the Old School." He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen and Ben Hur fraternal organizations.



THOS E. DOWNS

THOMAS E. DOWNS was born at Boonville, Ind., December 24, 1868, the fifth of eight children born to Capt. Thos. J. Downs and Mrs. Lydia (Williams) Downs. The subject of this sketch attended the public school until thirteen years of age, when he entered the office of the Boonville Standard as an apprentice. He remained there only a short time, however, and secured a position in the job rooms of the Evansville Journal Co. For several succeeding years he held various positions in job printing offices at Evansville, and at eighteen years of age he became the editor and foreman of the Huntingburg Argus. A few years later he held a foremanship in the Louisville Courier-Journal job rooms. At the breaking out of the Spanish-American War, Mr. Downs was foreman of a big job printing office at Evansville, from which position he resigned and enlisted as a regular for service in Cuba and served during the war. At the expiration of his first enlistment, he re-enlisted for Phillipine service

and served as a regular for three years. He reached the rank of sergeant-major, the highest position accorded an enlisted man. He returned to Boonville and in May, 1904, established The Republican, a weekly newspaper. In the fall of 1905 he formed a partnership with C. H. Johnson, and a few months later the new firm purchased The Standard, the old established Republican organ of Warrick County. The two plants were consolidated, the paper now being known as The Standard. Mr. Downs is editor of The Standard and also looks after the mechanical end of the concern, his partner having charge of the business department. The subject of this sketch was married to Miss Millie Kindermann, of Boonville, in May, 1907, and the couple now reside in their own home, a beautiful five-room bungalow, on one of the principal residence streets of Boonville. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias and Court of Honor lodges, and is a past captain of the Sons of Veterans, a patriotic organization.

HON. BENONI S. FULLER, deceased, a native of Warrick County, Ind., and a man whose name and public life are extensively and favorably known throughout southwestern Indiana was born November 13, 1825. His father was Isham Fuller who immigrated to Indiana in

1816 and for several years served Warrick County in the Indiana Legislature. School teaching is the opening chapter in the active life of Benoni Fuller, next was sheriff of Warrick County, and then for several years represented the county in the State Legislature, and in 1874 was elected to the National Congress, and again in 1876. He was a Democrat in all senses of the word; was an intelligent and capable man. He died several years ago in Boonville, an example of the old saying, "Politics doesn't pay," being penniless at the time, although he served his people well, and for years was one of the most prominent figures in politics that Indiana has ever produced.



FRANK CADY

J. FRANK CADY, one of eight children born to George W. Cady and Mary (Miller) Cady, was born September 21, 1874, at Oakland City, Ind., Pike County, where he resided with his parents until eight years old. In 1882 his parents moved to Boonville where the subject of this sketch attended school a portion of the time, working in the tobacco factory during the tobacco season. His father died in 1885. In 1892 he entered the photographic studio of W. C. Hunton of this place as an apprentice, where he remained for three and a half years. In 1896 he opened

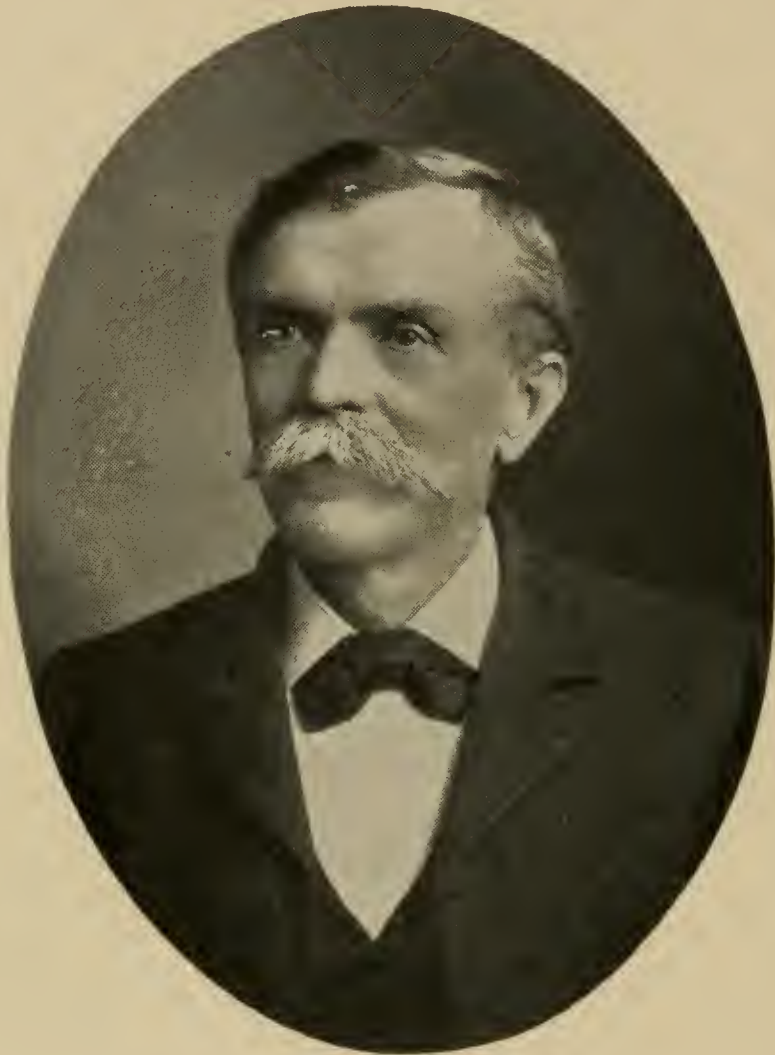
a studio in Boonville for himself, the studio being the only ground floor studio in this section of the State. The studio was opened at the present location on First Street where he has been ever since. The subject of this sketch is very prominent in Photographers' Conventions, and in 1907 and 1908 was Secretary of the Indiana Association of Photographers. At the present time he is serving in the capacity of President of this Association. He has carried off various awards and medals at the District, Southern Indiana, State and National Conventions, and has been awarded more certificates of merit than any other photographer in the State. In politics, Mr. Cady is a Prohibitionist and is an earnest worker in the cause of his party. He is a member of the Ben Hur and Knights of Pythias fraternal organizations. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. He was married in 1897 to Miss Katie Hall Johnson, to which union, five children have been born, three of which are living, namely: George, age nine; John, age seven, and Grace, age four.

CHARLES F. PICKER, deceased, for many years one of Boonville's most progressive merchants, was a native of Germany, his birth occurring on the sixteenth day of August, 1843. He was the eldest of two children born to Charles F. and Louisa (Lucking) Picker, who emigrated from the old country to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1845 where the father died four years later.

Charles F. Picker, Jr., the subject of this biographical sketch, was reared and educated in Cincinnati, and at the age of eighteen years he enlisted in Company C, Sixteenth Regiment of United States Infantry, serving his country faithfully three years. Our subject was in several famous campaigns of the late war, and his fighting career is one that deserves much praise and credit.

After the war Mr. Picker was employed by a New Albany wholesale dry goods house as traveling salesman, a position he retained for twelve years. In 1876 he located permanently in Boonville and embarked in the dry goods and general merchandise business, which business he conducted with success up to the time of his death, which occurred on July 12, 1905.





CHARLES F. PICKER

Mr. Picker was married to Miss Carrie H. Hill, of Louisville, Ky., on the 1st of April, 1865, and by her was the father of three sons, Frank, Carl and Bert, and two daughters, Floy and Mrs. Claire Hargrave. Mrs. Picker died ten years before her husband, her death occurring on July 28, 1895.

The subject of this sketch was one of the most prominent of Boonville citizens, being connected with the Boonville schools for many years and being a man whose interest was in the welfare of his town. He was esteemed for his strict integrity and he attained a popularity and reputation among his fellow citizens which lives after him. He was a member of the Masonic brotherhood. Mrs. Picker was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

UNION W. YOUNGBLOOD, the subject of this sketch is next to the youngest child of William B. Youngblood, a well known farmer of Warrick County, and was born September 4, 1872. He assisted his father on the farm and received a common school education, and attended the Boonville High School, but before graduation therefrom in the Autumn of 1891 began teaching school. In the spring of 1892, he took a course in business training and stenography at Hay-

ward College, Fairfield, Illinois. During the winter of 1892 and 1893 he again taught a district school, but before the close of the term he became seriously ill with chronic dysentery and lingered in the shadow-land between life and death, a mere shadow himself, for four years, and then slowly recovered. During the school year of 1897 and 1898 he served as one of the first two truant officers of Warrick County, making his rounds during fair weather. During the summer of 1898 he organized lodges for the tribe of Ben Hur, one at Chandler, Ind., and one at Petosky, Mich., where he had gone for his health. In the Fall of the same year he returned to this county, and feeling sufficiently recovered from his long illness, began the study of law in the office of James R. Wilson, at Boonville. At that time he did not have a dollar to his name nor did he own any property, but was in debt several hundred dollars. His only asset was his determination to be a lawyer and during the next two years he studied law and worked at various jobs by turns in order to pay his board while studying. In the spring of 1900 he went to Sioux Falls, S. D., for his health, and during that summer was employed as a law clerk in the law office of J. W. Boyce at that place. Returning to Warrick county that fall he again organized lodges for the Tribe of Ben Hur, one at Folsomville and one at Heilman, in Warrick County, and on the first day of January, 1901, formed a law partnership with his old preceptor, James R. Wilson, which lasted until he was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1902 for the Second Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Warrick, Spencer and Perry. This Circuit was considered safely democratic and Mr. Youngblood was the first republican that had been elected to that office for many years. His administration of the office was noted for his fearless prosecution of gamblers and violators of the liquor laws. After the end of his term of office he continued the practice of law until January 25, 1906, when he was appointed private secretary to the Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States. He moved his family to Washington, D. C., and served in that capacity till November, 1908, when he returned to Boonville, formed a law partnership with Marshall R. Tweedy, and is now engaged in the practice of law. While in Washington, D. C., Mr. Youngblood took a course in the evening sessions of the Law School of the National University, receiving the degree of Bachelor-of-Laws from that institution. He has always been a great reader and a hard-working student and is now one of the leading attorneys of the Boonville bar.

In 1901 Mr. Youngblood was married to Bernice Youngblood, a daughter of John W. Youngblood, her mother being a daughter of Johnson Taylor, deceased. To them have been born one daughter, Maurine, and two sons, William and Hyatt.



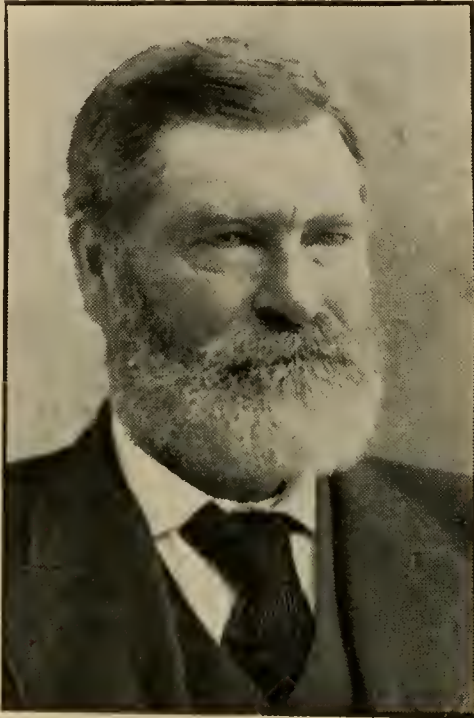
M. H. LOCKYEAR

When asked for a biographical sketch, Mr. M. H. Lockyear, of Evansville, said "Yes, I am a Warrick County product and glad of it. I was born in Campbell Township. This happened about forty-three years ago. I lived there until I was seventeen years of age. I am the son of John Lockyear. My father died when I was fourteen years old. When I left the farm, our immediate neighbors were Webb Mitchem, Stoerner, Gander, Fisher, Engel, Smith and Claridge. I attended school at what was then called the Putler School House. My teachers were Levi Lockyear, Leslie Trusler, Alvin Powers, J. M. Birchfield, Rad Moore and Miss Florence Puett. I also attended a Spring Normal conducted by Alvin Powers about two miles east of Lynnville. I then went to Evansville and attended the Evansville Commercial College. I took a course in bookkeeping and ornamental penmanship. I guess I might say that whatever I had in the way of a start, began at that time, as this course had much to do with shaping my life's work. What I have been doing since then is pretty well known throughout Southern Indiana."

Mr. Lockyear is an expert accountant of recognized ability. He is president of Lock-



year's Business College and one of the leading business educators in this country, and at this time is president of the National Commercial Teachers' Federation, an organization consisting of over six hundred business school proprietors and teachers.



AARON WILSON

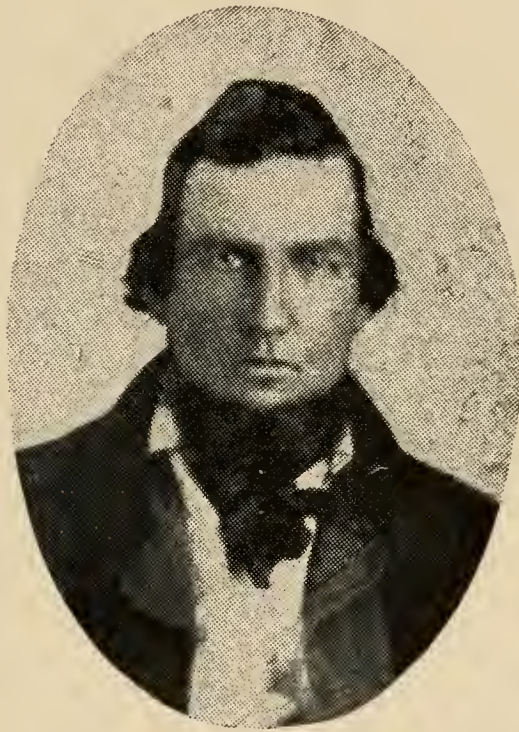
AARON WILSON, a native of Russel County, Ky., and the youngest in a family of nine children born to James and Elizabeth (Fox) Wilson, was born March 18, 1827. His father was a native of Virginia, moved to Russel County, Ky., when twenty-five years old and from there, in 1858, removed to Warrick County, Ind., locating on a farm in Lane Township, where he resided until his death, September 21, 1873. His mother was a native of North Carolina and April 28, 1863, died in this county. Mr. Wilson married Martha Stephenson for his second wife, now deceased. Aaron Wilson had but little or no educational advantages in boyhood, but after arriving at maturity, read and studied until he became the possessor of a practical education. Coming to this country with his father he bought land in Lane Township where he lived fourteen years. Early in 1873 he moved to what is now known as the Aaron Wilson farm. He was one of Warrick County's best farmers, and his farm was always well stocked and

kept in an excellent state of cultivation. November 5, 1846, he wedded Catherine Warner, who died May 3, 1853, after bearing three children, all deceased. To his marriage with Tabitha Bowling, which was solemnized March 2, 1854, three children were born, only one now living. The mother died March 25, 1860. Margaret Flynn, his third wife, to whom he was wedded September 28, 1863, bore him one child, and died March 31, 1880. November 22, 1882, he married Dora Cromeans, and by her was the father of two children, a daughter and son, the daughter is now dead. His last wife died a few years previous to our subject's death which occurred in 1896. Mr. Wilson was a Democrat in politics, a believer in the Baptist faith.

Author's Note —Mrs. John Elisha Madden, of Boonville, Mrs. Dorsey Reed, also of Boonville, and Aaron Wilson, of Evansville, are the three children of Aaron Wilson, who are now living.

**BENJAMIN FOLSOM.**—The word "Pioneer" always suggests to our minds hardy manhood, strength of mind and body, romance and daring, and the story of pioneer days of Warrick County would lack considerable with the sturdy, progressive personality of Benjamin Folsom omitted. His early life was not lacking in romance. Born in New York State, May 16, 1826, and at the age of nine years he was brought to Warrick County by a family who had taken a great fancy to the young lad and his adventurous spirit at that early age prompted him to leave his home and family and seek his young fortune farther West. This Vermont family settled north of Boonville where young Folsom grew up industrious and energetic and having arrived at young manhood's estate, he begun preparing to make a home for a future bride. Like many other

pioneers this young man, being deprived of books and school, relied on his common sense and physical strength, and so he literally carved his future out of the forests and earned the title to his first forty acres by cutting cordwood on the Ohio, and in October, 1849, was married to Miss Nancy A. Youngblood.



BENJAMIN FOLSOM

In 1856 they purchased and removed to a farm in Owen township, where for the growing settlement, he secured a postoffice and laid out the village known as Folsomville.

Mr. Folsom was a man of deeds and his progressive spirit was shown by his introduction of the first large flouring mill and carding machine in his locality. It was before the days of a railroad to Boonville. The hauling of this heavy machinery over land from Evansville was a great hardship, and such an enterprise in an undeveloped country was a great risk, but the transportation, erection and operation was a success under Mr. Folsom's management and a great convenience to the entire country. He was also a partner with other progressive gentlemen of his community in bringing the first steam thresher into his neighborhood.

His versatility is shown in his management of a general merchandise business, and the supervision of a large tract of land in connection with his other interests.

His useful but brief life closed April 6, 1875, at the age of forty-nine years. His widow, Nancy A., and four children, Marion, Mary J., John T., and Ephraim M. still survive him.





MELVILLE MCELVAINE RANKIN

MELVILLE MCELVAINE RANKIN, son of Josiah E. and Mary M. Rankin, was born at Mt. Horeb, Tenn. He is of Scotch-Irish descent.

He graduated from Maryville College, Tennessee, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1888; graduated from Lane Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1894; licensed to preach in 1893 and ordained to the Ministry in the Cumberland Mountains for one year in 1888-1889; was elected principal of Huntsville Academy, Tenn., and served for two years, 1888-1891; was pastor at Mason, O., two years beginning 1896; was pastor at Bright, Ind., four years beginning 1898; was chosen singing evangelist by the General Assembly's Committee in 1902; became pastor at Rockport, Ind., in 1903; was chosen pastor at Boonville in the fall of 1907.

Rev. Rankin was married to Miss Eric Brown, daughter of Rev. Wm. B. and Mary E. Brown, of Maryville, Tenn., in 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Rankin have four children, Melville Bliss, Mary Lena, Eric Brown and Myron McElvaine.



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, M. M. RANKIN, PASTOR

In connection with this sketch the author received from Rev. M. M. Rankin a short history of Presbyterianism in Warrick County, which is published below.

The first Presbyterian Church organized in Warrick County was the New Hope Cumberland Presbyterian Church located five miles northwest of Boonville, in 1825. The Newburg Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in 1831. The Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., was organized in Boonville in 1838, composed of a colony of Pennsylvanians which afterward moved west and the church ceased to exist. In 1839 a Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., was organized in the McKinney community five miles southwest of Boonville by Pennsylvanians. The membership went into the Cumberland Church which was organized many years later at Townsend. In 1842 the Pisgah Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized three miles west of Boonville. In 1866 a part of the Pisgah congregation living in Boonville built the church located at the corner of Sycamore and Fourth streets, and in 1875 organized the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Boonville. The Cumberland Presbyterian Churches at Chandler, Millersburg and Townsend were organized in 1893.

During the years of 1903 and 1906 a union being consummated by the General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., and Cumberland Church, these are known as Presbyterian Churches in the United States of America. The first Presbyterian Church of Boonville is well equipped in every department and has become a strong and influential congregation. A sketch of the present pastor, Rev. Melville M. Rankin, appears above. The Session is composed of the following ruling elders: Benjamin E. Hemenway, James Clarke, J. Robt. Wilkin-son, E. A. Wilson, John Gray and L. W. Owens.



JOHN LENHART DOWNS

JOHN LENHART DOWNS, the youngest of five sons born to Captain Thomas J. (deceased) and Lydia M. Downs, was born in Boonville, Ind., on April 9, 1875. Our subject's father was born in Ohio county, Kentucky, in 1834, and came to Boonville in 1855. In the Civil War he distinguished himself as a leader of the Union forces, and among others, participated in battles at Wise Fork, North Carolina, and also at Atlanta, Nashville and Franklin. Thomas J. was married to Miss Lydia M. Williams on January 1, 1857.

"Len" Downs' education was received in the public schools of Boonville, Evansville and Huntingburg, Ind. When he was fifteen years of age he received the appointment of Assistant Postmaster at Boonville under Charles M. Hammond, who served during President Harrison's administration. He held this position until 1893. Four

years later he was appointed to the staff of the Congressional Librarian at Washington, D. C., and has continued to serve in that capacity ever since. He has received several promotions, and is now a chief of division in the Copyright Department of the Congressional Library. During the years of 1900 and 1901 he studied law in Columbia University, Washington, D. C., together with performing his duties in the Library of Congress.

Our subject is a staunch Republican, and in May, 1904, together with his brother, Thomas E. Downs, the present editor of the Boonville Standard, he launched the Boonville Republican a paper tending to advocate the principles of the Republican party. The Republican later consolidated with the Boonville Standard and is now known by that name. Mr. Downs was married on March 4, 1908, to Miss Jewell Crooks, a highly accomplished young lady of Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Downs move in the best musical circles of Washington, the former being



the tenor soloist in one of the principal churches, and the latter conducts a studio for the teaching of the piano.

Mr. Downs is a member of the Loyal Legion by virtue of his descent from an officer of the U. S. Army.



THOMAS W. LINDSEY

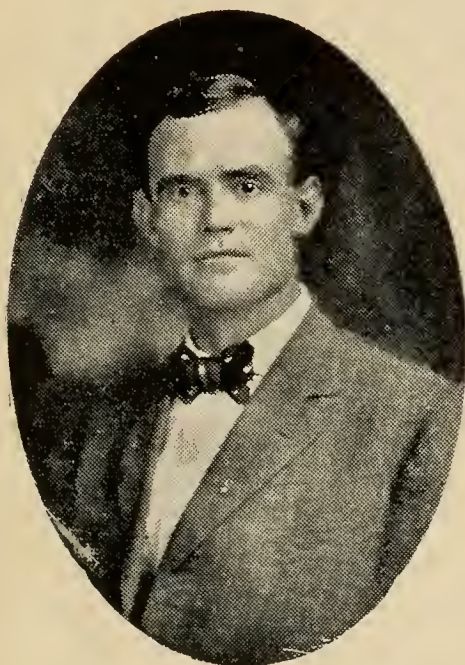
THOMAS W. LINDSEY, one of the most prominent members of the bar of this section of the State, was born on February 28, 1867. He is the son of Thomas J. Lindsey and Jane (Crow) Lindsey. He was born on his father's farm in Owen Township, and grew to manhood on the farm. His early education was secured from the common schools. He farmed for his father for a few years and then struck out for Kansas where he taught school. From Kansas he went to Missouri where he followed the same vocation, but all during the while he was reading law and endeavoring to become a lawyer. In May, 1892, our subject opened a law office in Cannelton and remained there until 1894 when he removed to Boonville where he continued to practice his profession until January, 1908, when he opened up an office in Evansville.

When the second judicial district was composed of Warrick, Spencer and Perry Counties, Mr. Lindsey was elected prosecutor, serving two terms, from 1896 to 1898, and from 1898 to 1900. He was elected on the Democratic ticket. During his term of office as prosecutor, Mr. Lindsey stood

by law and order and gained the entire satisfaction of the public. He was foremost in the great Keith-Kifer murder case, and sent Joseph D. Keith to the gallows for murdering his illicit love, Nora Kifer. He is also a prominent damage suit lawyer, and generally wins his cases.

Our subject was married on November 28, 1888, to Katie Fisher, now deceased; married a second time to Blanch Fisher on August 4, 1890, now deceased, and in December, 1892, was married to Ida Cissel, his present wife, at Cannelton, Ind. His children are as follows: Isola C., Bertram G., Esther M., Ellis M. (the last two mentioned are twins), and Thomas W., Jr.

Mr. Lindsey in 1904 realized that the principles of the Democratic party were not his principles, and turned to the Republican fold, which political party he recognized as endorsing his principles. He is an earnest worker, and his work was in evidence in the campaign of 1908. He is an able speaker and not only appeared in different parts of this State, but spoke in Missouri as well. He is a member of the Ben Hur, Knights of Honor, Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World fraternal organizations.



RAYMOND SCALES

RAYMOND SCALES, the second of eight children born to John L. and India (Bass) Scales, was born in Warrick County, Ind., November 28, 1875. His father removed from Pike County to Warrick, locating in Lane Township. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and at the termination of his school days, turned to farming, in which vocation he continued for many years. He was a thorough and efficient farmer and was considered by all who knew him when on the farm, as one of the best.

Mr. Scales was selected by Sheriff Edward Ward to act as his deputy, and his excellent work in this capacity brought his name before the public, and in 1906, he was elected sheriff of the county on the Democratic ticket. Again in the fall of 1908 he was elected to the shrievalty defeating his opponent, ex-Chief of Police of Boonville, Robert Williams, by a large majority. Since his election as sheriff, Mr. Scales has made arrests in some of the most famous cases of the day, and is an officer of iron nerve. It

might be said that there is no man who is better fitted for the position which our subject holds, than Raymond Scales.

Mr. Scales was married in 1896 to Miss Dora Erwin. She died the following year, after giving birth to one child, a girl, Florence. He was married to his present wife on December 3 1906. Mr. Scales is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Woodmen of the World and Odd Fellow fraternal organizations.





MAYOR JOHN F. HEINZLE

MAYOR JOHN F. HEINZLE, son of John G. and Elizabeth (Hahn) Heinzle, was born at Troy, Ind., November 16, 1866. His parents came to this country from Germany while very young. The education of our subject was received in the common schools of Perry county. In 1880 he entered the jewelry store of Fred C. Hahn, and after three years' study purchased the store from the Hahn heirs. He continued in the jewelry business in Rockport in which place he had located until December, 1903, when he moved his store to Boonville where he had located some three years previously. The store is now known as the Heinzle-Nester Jewelry Store and is one of the best known businesses in Boonville.

In 1905 Mr. Heinzle was elected Mayor of Boonville on the Democratic ticket over Chas. H. Johnson, Republican, by forty-seven majority. Since his election to that position he has filled the office in a creditable manner. He is Boonville's first mayor.

Mr. Heinzle is secretary and treasurer of the Big Four Coal Company of this place, and has considerable interest in the concern. He is a member of the following fraternal organizations: Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen.

Mr. Heinzle was married on July 8, 1894, at Rockport, Ind., to Miss Katie E. Nester, of that place. They reside on East Main Street in a beautiful home.



MRS. JOHN F. HEINZLE

Mrs. JOHN F. HEINZLE, nee Katie E. Nester, was born at Newburgh, Ind., September 6, 1870, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Nester. In 1894 she married John F. Heinzle at Rockport where they resided for several years. They moved to Boonville in 1900 and have resided here ever since.





REV. GUSTAVUS E. HILLER, D. D.

REV. GUSTAVUS E. HILLER, D. D., Superintendent of the Louisville District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, comprising the German churches of Kentucky and Southern Indiana, was born in Germany, March 25, 1852. He came to the United States when but two years old, locating at Chicago, two years later removing to Minnesota. He was educated in the State University of Minnesota and German Wallace College at Berea, Ohio, of which institution he is now a trustee. Rev. Hiller entered the ministry in 1873; received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from DePauw University in 1908. He has filled appointments at Louisville, Ky., Covington, Ky., Toledo, Ohio, Minneapolis, Minn., and also at many other places. He came to Warrick County several years ago, where he lived on the farm for a few years. He moved to Boonville in the fall of 1908.

Rev. Hiller was married to Miss Adelaide Diffor in 1875 at Minneapolis, Minn. They have six children, namely, Mrs. Rev. E. Holzapfel, of Batesville, Ind., and Minnie, Florence, Rembrandt, Alvin and Julia. Since living at Boonville, Rev. Hiller has written a notable book, "The Christian Family," which is a treatise of timely topics. This book should be read by every man, woman and child the country over, being a splendid writing of its kind.



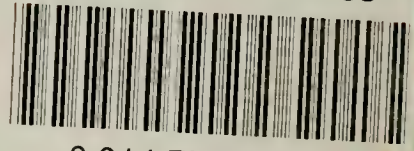








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